



Hampton - Newport News Criminal Justice Agency

ANNUAL REPORT FY2004

Enhancing public safety within the Commonwealth of Virginia

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

During FY2004 the Criminal Justice Agency (CJA), in addition to its normal daily activities, brought many projects to fruition. These projects include completing the first recidivism study conducted on offenders sentenced to local probation, publishing of a quarterly newsletter, developing both internal and external websites for the CJA and a website for the Hampton-Newport News Community Criminal Justice Board and revising Standard Operating Procedures for the Pretrial Service Division. The CJA also began revising Standard Operating Procedures for the Community Corrections Division and establishing guiding principles for the Agency.

In order to provide offenders with the education, training, and treatment to enable them to become more functional members of the community, the CJA continued to utilize and expand the successful in-house early intervention groups for substance abuse it established in FY2003. The Agency, in conjunction with its treatment providers, began developing a long term anger management program and a continuum for batterer's intervention/anger management. In addition, the CJA began working on a family violence referral process with Protect Our Kids, a local initiative for children who witness violence.

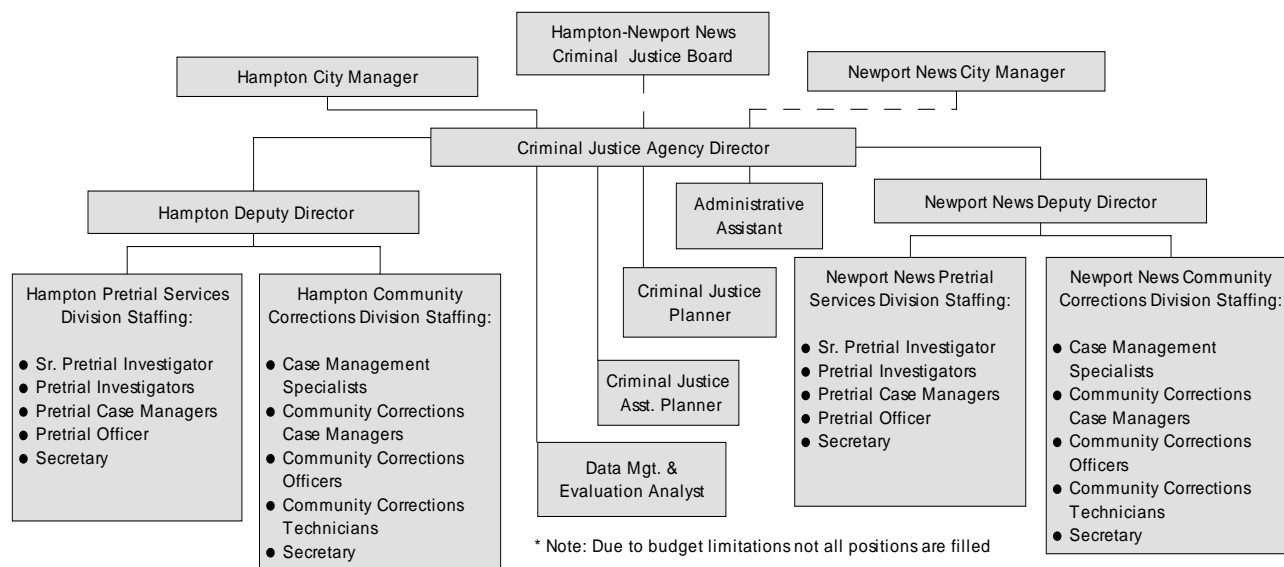
Despite a lack of funding during FY2004, the CJA continued to provide vital services which directly benefited the local community. Highlights from FY2004 include:

- Almost 6,400 investigations and bond hearings conducted by pretrial staff
- Over 92% of recommendations made by pretrial staff accepted by the Courts
- Almost 1,200 defendants released to pretrial supervision, saving the Cities of Hampton and Newport News an estimated \$4,485,000 in jail costs
- Less than 5% failure to appear (FTA) rate for pretrial cases
- Over 88% success rate for pretrial cases
- Approximately 3,900 individuals placed under local community corrections supervision
- Approximately 840 Simple Screening Instrument (SSI) screenings conducted for substance abuse, and 383 Addiction Severity Index (ASI) assessments completed
- Over 1,500 service placements for substance abuse testing counseling and education, anger management, batterer's intervention, shoplifter's groups and parenting
- Over 72% success rate for community corrections cases
- More than \$24,800 in restitution payments to victims facilitated
- Over \$8,500 in court cost and fines collected
- Approximately 81,000 community service hours performed-equating to over \$417,000 in free, unpaid labor to the communities of Hampton and Newport News

The CJA ended the year with **89%** of all quantifiable targets having met projections at or above 75%; **77%** of targets having met projections at or above 80%, and **54%** of annual targets having met projections at or above 100%.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE AGENCY CONTACTS & ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

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INTRODUCTION

The Hampton-Newport News Criminal Justice Agency Annual Report is a representation of the daily activities, responsibilities and initiatives taken on by the Agency during FY2004.¹

The mission of the Hampton-Newport News Criminal Justice Agency (CJA) is to promote public safety through the provision of community-based pretrial and post conviction criminal justice programs and services, and criminal justice planning, to the cities of Hampton and Newport News Virginia.

The vision for the CJA is to become a leader among criminal justice agencies by ensuring the highest state of public safety by providing, promoting, and enhancing innovative and professionally administered model programs, which break the cycle of crime and victimization.

Divisional Functions

The CJA includes five divisions, performing three primary functions:

- Community Corrections Divisions (CCD)
 - Hampton Community Corrections Division
 - Newport News Community Corrections Division
- Pretrial Services Divisions (PTS)
 - Hampton Pretrial Services Division
 - Newport News Pretrial Services Division
- Planning & Evaluation Division

Agency Goals & Objectives

To ensure the success and accountability of those under our supervision, our staff and the Agency as a whole, the CJA establishes goals and objectives annually. Throughout the year the CJA monitors the progress made on these goals to ensure they are met. Goals for the CJA are:

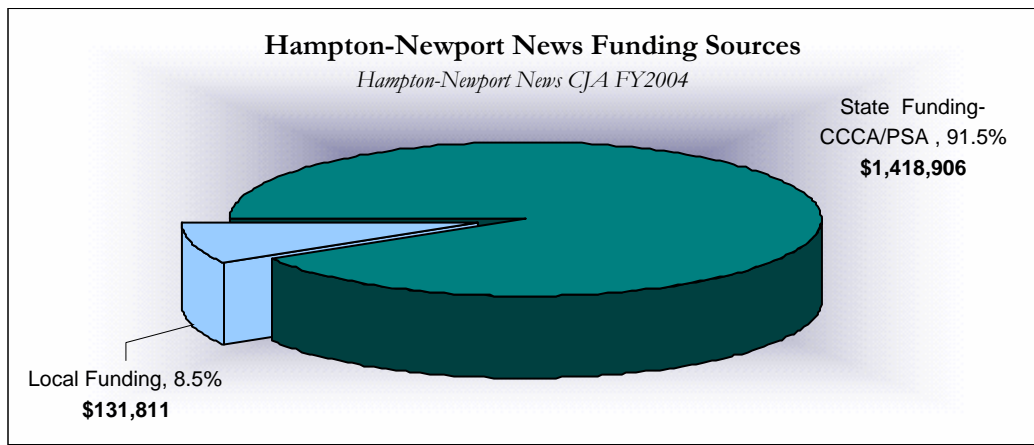
1. To provide community corrections supervision through a variety of punitive intermediate sanctions and punishments.
2. To make offenders accountable to the community for their criminal behavior.
3. To provide offenders with education, training, and treatment enabling them to become functional members of the community.
4. To expedite the release and improve judicial decision making through the provision of defendant background information and recommendations for use by judicial officers in determining or reconsidering the risk to public safety pending trial.
5. To reduce failures to appear in court and improve public safety by providing custody and supervision for pretrial defendants.
6. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the Hampton-Newport News Criminal Justice Agency.
7. To improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the local criminal justice system.
8. To create partnerships with community organizations beyond the criminal justice system for the purpose of education, collaboration, and inclusion in the decision-making and planning process.

Each of the above noted goals has identified objectives. These objectives are modified annually based on performance, need, and any new requirements imposed as conditioned by grants and law.

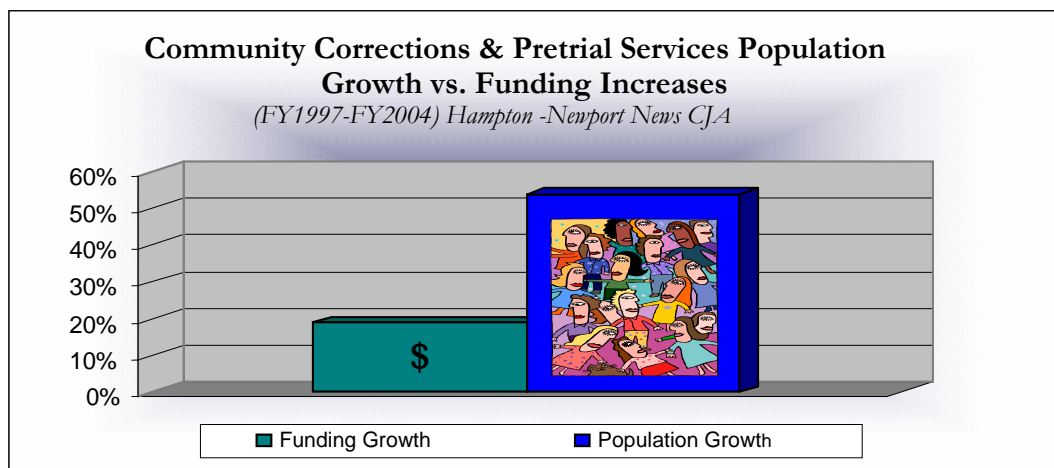
¹ Fiscal Year (FY) runs from July1 through June 30, the year corresponds to that in which June falls.

AGENCY FUNDING

The majority of the Agency's budget continues to be provided by a state general fund grant through the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (91.5% for FY2004). The Cities of Hampton and Newport News provide the rest of the Agency's funding (at approximately 4.2% and 4.3% respectively for FY2004).

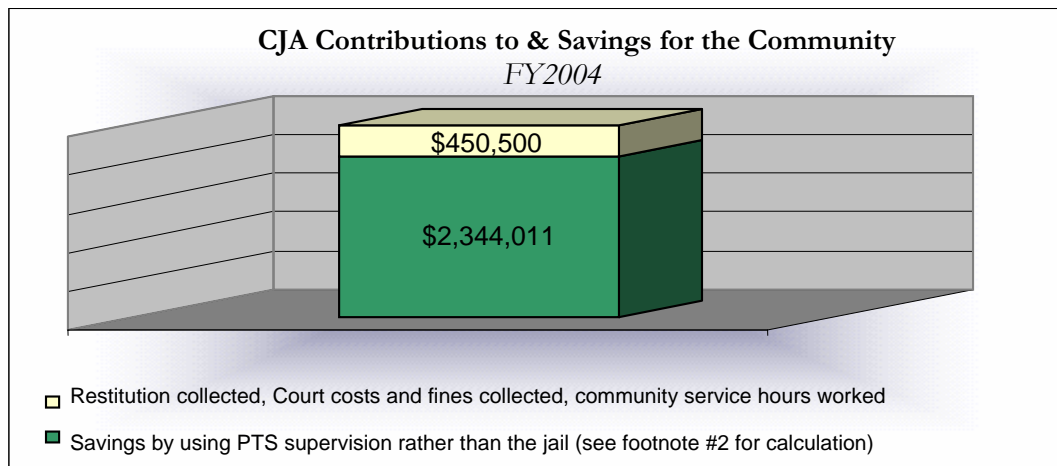
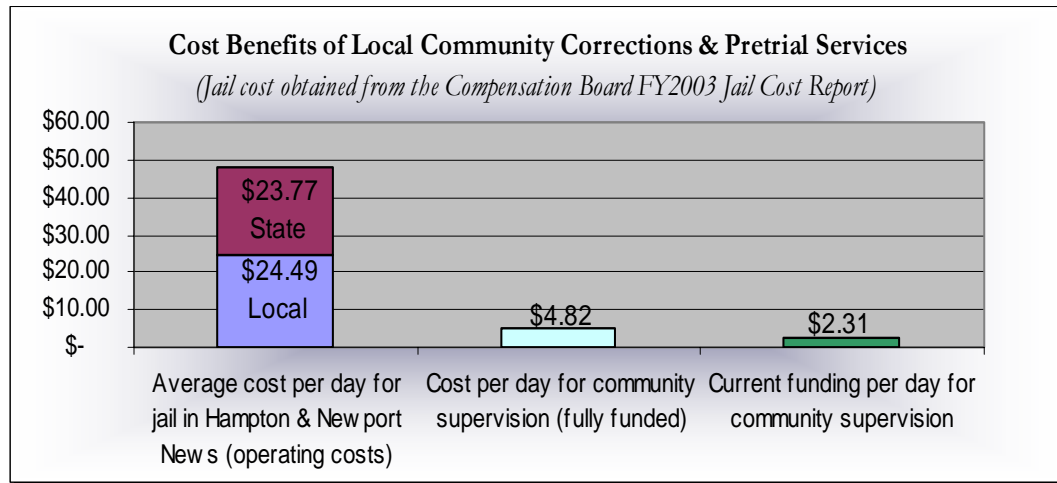


The Hampton-Newport News Criminal Justice Agency received level funding for FY2004. Because level funding does not provide for increases in the cost of healthcare, rent, utilities, and Virginia Retirement System (VRS) contributions, the result is a net decrease in funding. The CJA was forced to lay off 3 full time and 1 part time staff during FY2003, which was the result of an 8.4% reduction in funding at the beginning of that same year. Furthermore, reductions over the year and level funding has forced the CJA to leave vacancies unfilled, reduce benefited positions to non-benefited positions and drastically reduce allocations for supplies, training and treatment services. Most important is the fact that funding increases have historically been disproportionate to the increase in the number of individuals placed under supervision. The chart below illustrates the divergency between CJA funding growth and CJA population growth.



An evaluation of CJA client contributions to the community in FY2004 revealed that the monetary contributions alone, through the collection of costs and fines, collection of restitution and community

service hours worked, facilitated an estimated \$450,500 for the communities of Hampton and Newport News. Moreover, when combined with the estimated \$2.3 million saved in jail cost² by releasing defendants to pretrial supervision, CJA contributions to, and savings for the community increased to \$2.8 million. This figure does not include immeasurable contributions by CJA clients such as payment of taxes and financial and personal support of children.

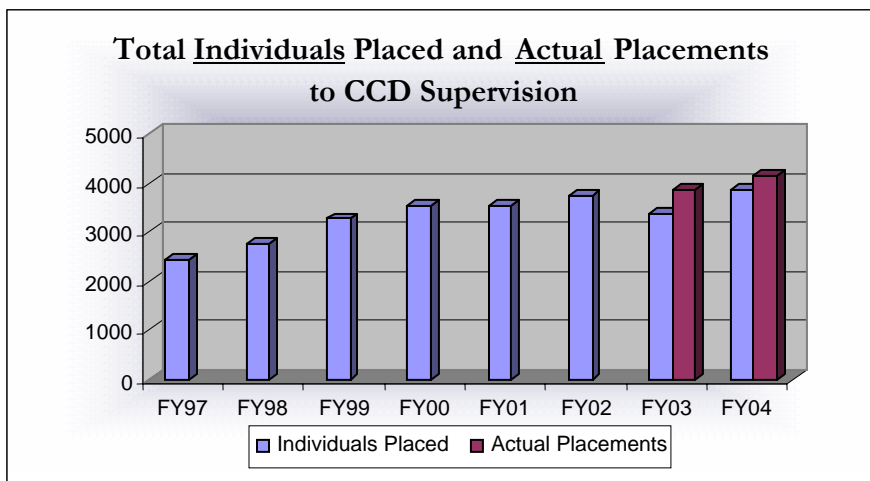


² Jail cost savings is calculated by multiplying what it costs (city contributions only, does not include state contributions) per day to hold an individual in either the Hampton or Newport-News City Jail (\$24.49 according to Virginia State Compensation Board 2003 Jail Cost Report average for Hampton and Newport News) by the total number of days clients were under supervision (n= 95,713). This figure is for pretrial services only and does not include community corrections supervision days (n=252,427), as the number of days an offender is under supervision in community corrections may not correspond with jail time suspended.

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS (CCD) PERFORMANCE

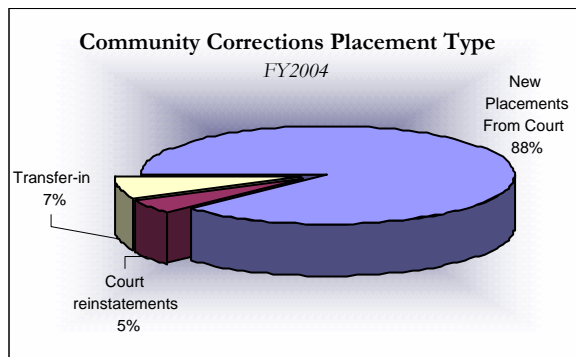
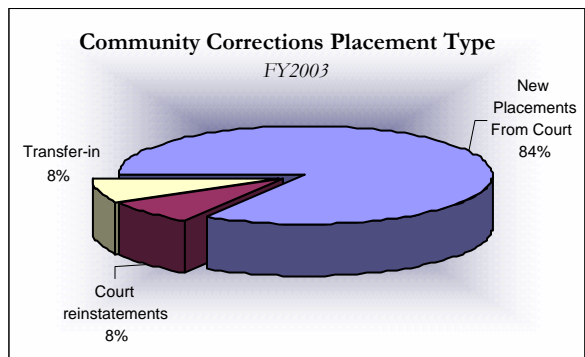
Overall the Hampton-Newport News CJA had 3,871 individuals placed under CCD supervision during FY2004, an increase of **15%** over FY2003. Because individuals are sometimes sentenced to CCD supervision multiple times throughout the year, the CJA also tracked actual placements³. Actual placements to CCD for FY2004 numbered 4,145, **7%** higher than in FY2003.

Placements to CCD from Hampton and Newport News courts constitute **13%** of all placements from court to local community corrections in Virginia.⁴ Since the implementation of the CCCA in 1995, individuals placed to CCD have increased by approximately **116%**, which confirms that CCD continues to be embraced by the Judiciary.



Of all placements to CCD in FY2004:

- 88% were new placements from Court
- 7 % were transfer-in cases
- 5 % were Court re-instatements



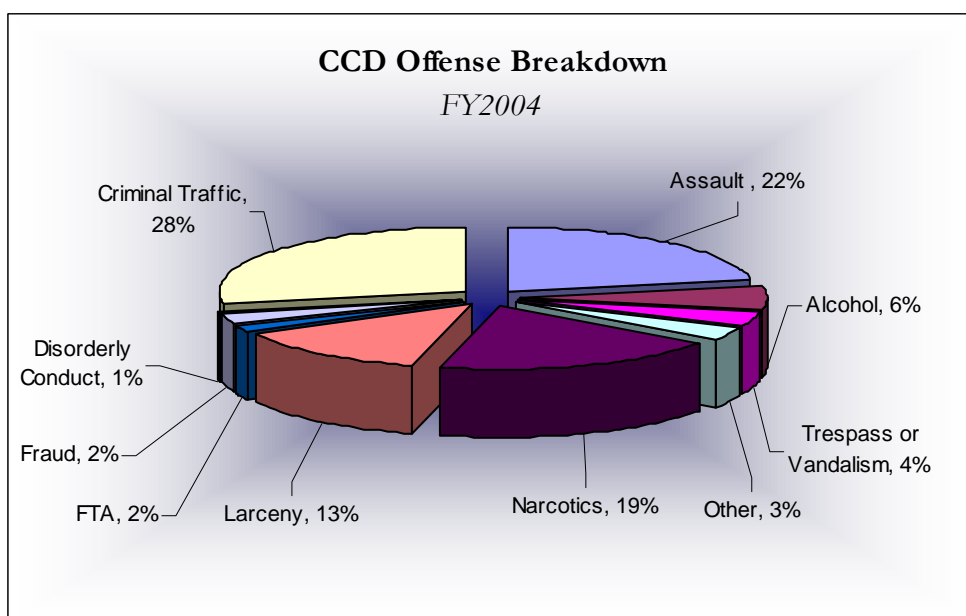
³ Placements include court placements, re-instatements and transfer-in cases.

⁴ Figures obtained from Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Service's Comprehensive Community Corrections Act and Pretrial Services Act Annual Legislative Report for July 2004- June 2005.

The percentage of placements from court rose slightly from 84% of all placements in FY2003 to 88% in FY2004. The reason for the increase in placements from court relative to all placements is most likely due to the drop in re-instatements. Re-instatements decreased during FY2004 largely as a result of a policy adopted by several of the new Judges in Newport News to not re-instate clients if sent back to court by CCD, but rather impose the suspended sentence. The percent of transfer-in placements relative to overall placements remained relatively the same as FY2003 for FY2004.

Case Distribution

As in FY2003 Criminal Traffic offenses comprised the majority (28%) of offenses for which clients were placed under CCD supervision during FY2004. Assault charges rose from 19% in FY2003 to 20% in FY2004 and overtook Narcotics as the second most frequent reason clients were placed under CCD supervision.⁵

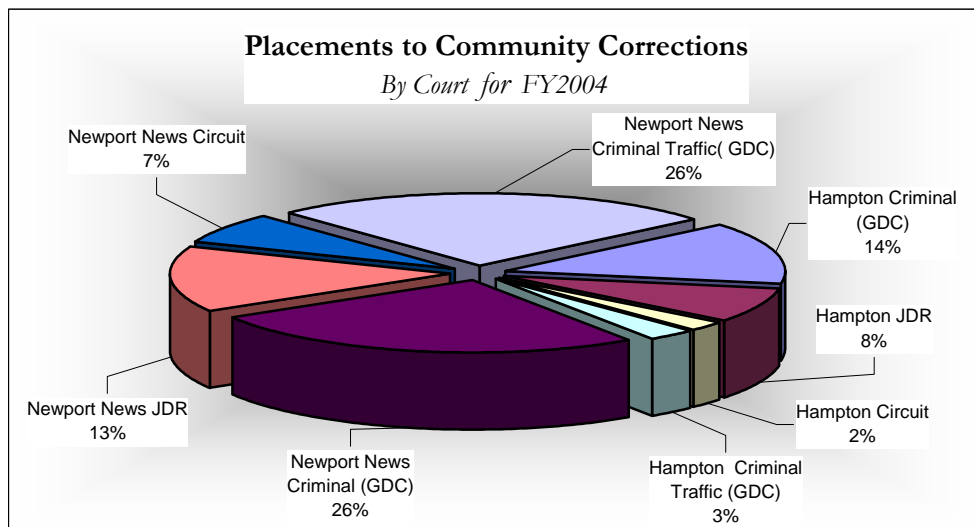


Overall the majority (73%) of all court placements⁶ to CCD originated from Newport News Courts; placements from Hampton Courts accounted for approximately 28%. The ratio of total court placements to placements originating from the different courts in Hampton remained relatively static when compared to FY2003 figures; however, ratios in Newport News varied.

During FY2004, placements from Newport News General District Criminal Court accounted for 26% of all placements, an increase of 10% from FY2003. Placements from Newport News General District Criminal Traffic Court decreased from 32% of all court placements in FY2003 to 26% in FY2004. The fluctuation of court to placement ratios and the overall increase in placements for the Newport News Courts most likely results from a multitude of changes in the Newport News Judiciary. In the first quarter, the Newport News General District Courts experienced a change in all Judiciary Officers.

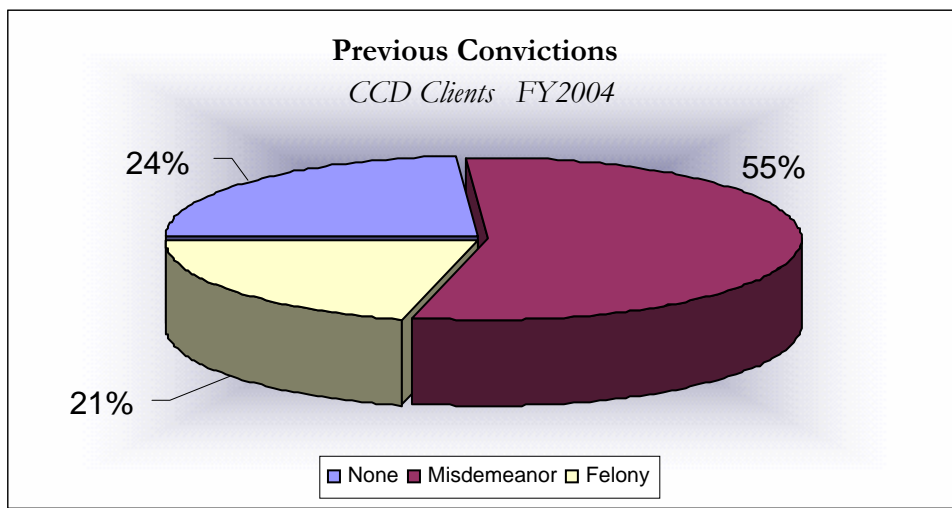
⁵ The category "other" includes burglary, contempt of court, obscenity, obstruction, protective orders, sexual assault, telephone and weapons charges.

⁶ Court placements include only placements from Hampton and Newport News Courts; they do not include transfer-in cases from other localities.



A comparison of FY2003 and FY2004 court placement activity revealed **no** change in the ratio of misdemeanor to felony court placements for CCD. In FY2004, 93% of placements were misdemeanors and 7% were felonies.

Of all individuals placed under CCD supervision, 24% had no previous criminal convictions, down from 63% in FY2003. Over half (55%) had a previous misdemeanor conviction, up from 24% in FY2003, and 21% had a felony conviction, up from 13% in FY2004. The increase in the percentage of individuals with prior criminal convictions sentenced to CCD supervision may be the result of the Courts placing higher risk individuals under CCD supervision, an increase in data entry accuracy by staff, or a culmination of the two; the CJA is examining all explanations.

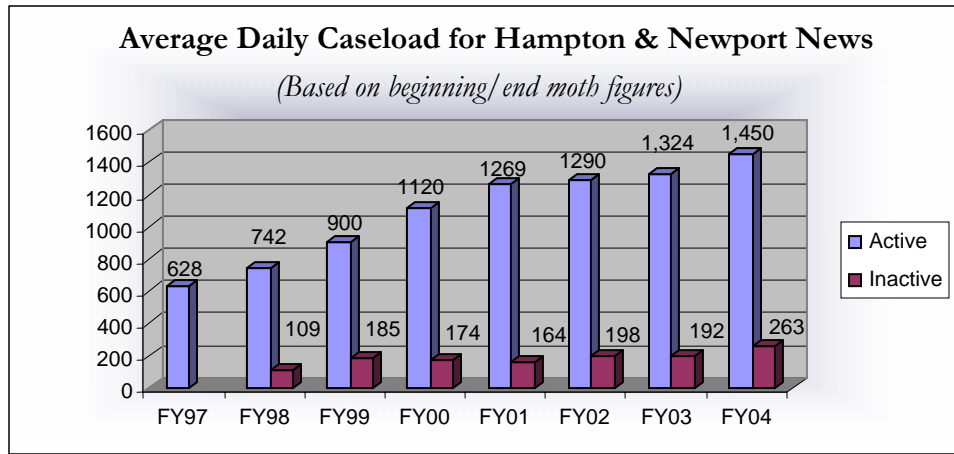


Caseloads & Supervision

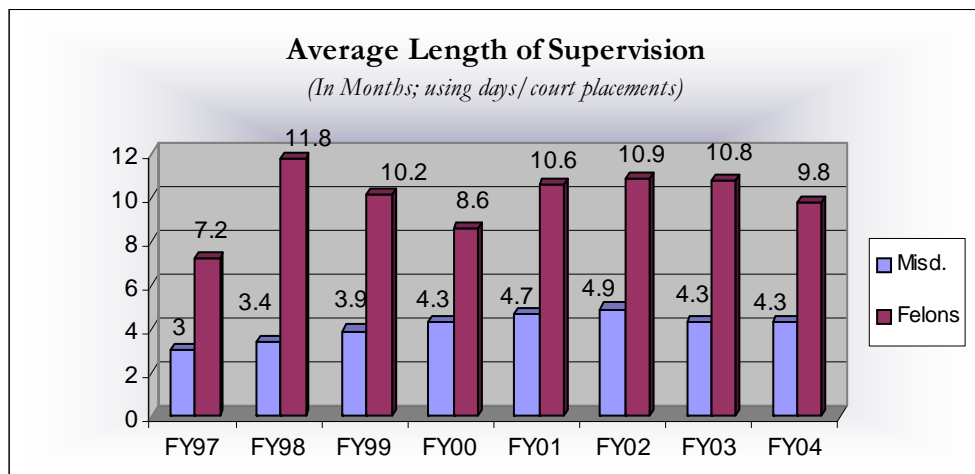
The average daily caseload (ADC) increased 13% from FY2003. Between FY1997 and FY2004 the **active** caseload has increased from 628 to 1,450, or approximately 131%. The **inactive** caseload

increased 37% from FY2003 and has increased 141% since FY1998. At 1,713⁷ the ADC for the Hampton-Newport News Community Corrections Division constitutes approximately 10% of the overall ADC for the state of the Virginia.⁴

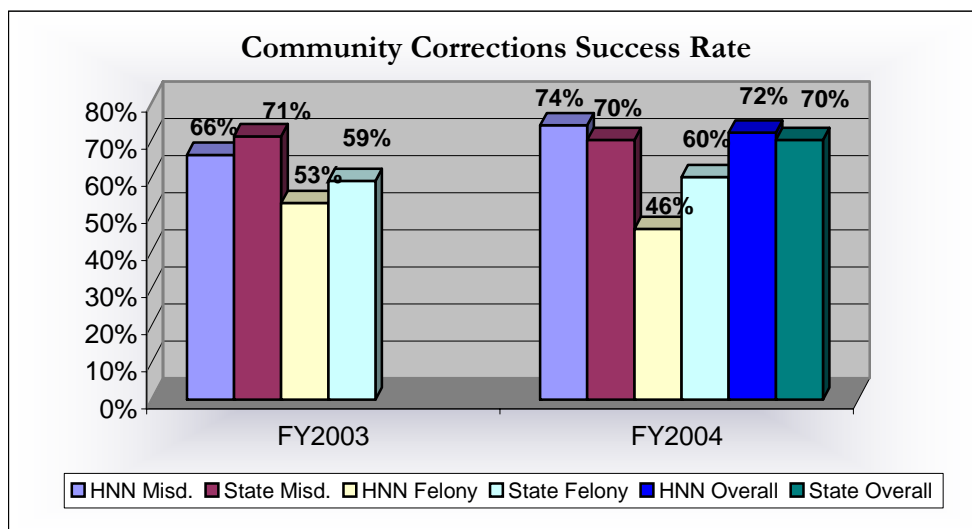
The substantial increase in ADC can most likely be attributed to the parallel (15%) increase in overall placements to Community Corrections.



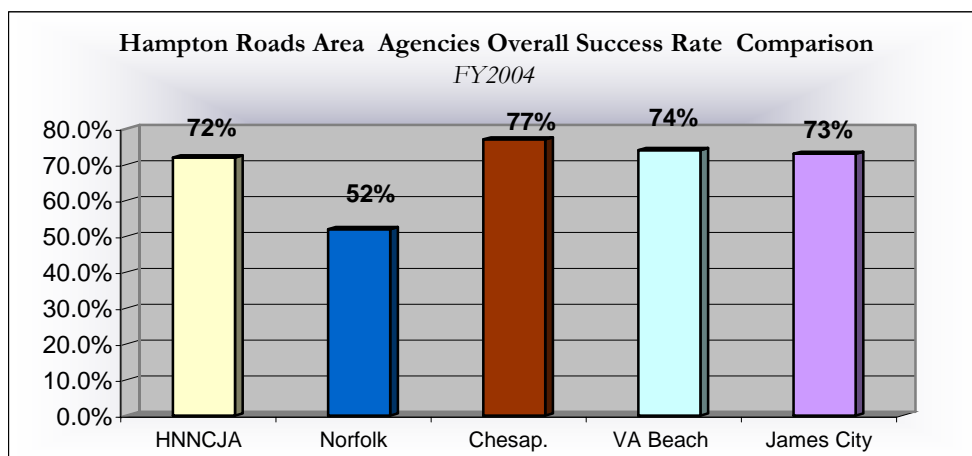
As in FY2003, figures for FY2004 revealed a decrease in the overall average length of supervision (ALOS). At 4.3 months the ALOS for misdemeanants was unchanged from FY2003; however, the ALOS for felons averaged 9.8 months; a decrease of 28 days from FY2003. The average length of supervision for both misdemeanants and felons for FY2003 remained well under the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services maximum guidelines of 12 months for felons and 6 months for misdemeanants; this is considered to be positive.



⁷ Includes active and inactive cases



In response to lower than expected successful closure rates for FY2003, the CJA made the goal of increasing success rates one of its foremost objectives for FY2004. Due to a concentrated effort by management and staff, the overall successful closure rate at year end was 72%; a 7% increase from the previous year. In addition, and contrary to FY2003 figures, the success rate for misdemeanor cases in Hampton-Newport News CCD was 4% higher than the state average.



When compared to success rates of other agencies in the Hampton Roads area, the Hampton-Newport News CCD success rate appears to be on par with the majority of other localities.

Services

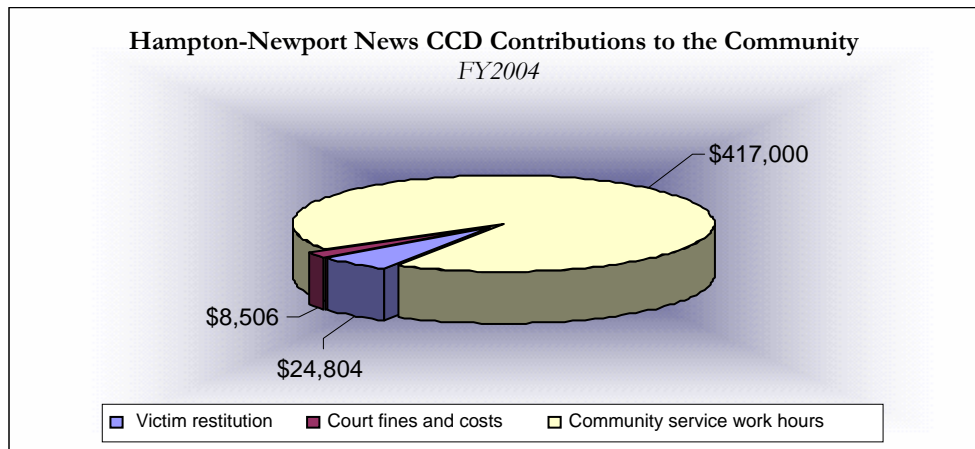
In addition to assessing client needs, the CJA also provides offenders with a wide array of services and programs, as may be needed, to reduce recidivism risk and improve quality of life. In FY2004, CCD made 3,627 service placements, a 12% increase from the previous year. These placements included⁸:

⁸ Figures for service placements were attained from the PTCC case management system.

- 906 substance abuse service placements (testing, education, and treatment)
- 262 batterers intervention counseling placements
- 2,116 community service work site placements
- 343 other service placements (i.e.: anger management, parenting, "Fatherhood Program," special evaluations, specialized counseling, financial planning, employment services, etc.)

Through supervision and available services, CCD is able to assist offenders in paying debts to the community through a variety of methods. In FY2004, CCD clients:

- Performed 81,058 hours of community service work, equating to almost \$417,000 of free labor that directly benefited the local community (using minimum wage of \$5.15 per hour as the calculation basis). Community service work hours performed by CCD clients constitute **11%** of community service work hours reported by all CCD programs in Virginia⁴
- Paid \$24,804 in victim restitution
- Paid \$8,506 in court fines and costs



The CJA has been working with its treatment providers to develop a long term anger management program, a continuum for batterer's intervention/anger management and group supervision to address the needs of this growing population. An expanded continuum for substance abusers is also being developed. In addition, the CJA is working to develop a family violence referral process with Protect Our Kids, a local initiative for children who witness violence.

PRETRIAL SERVICES (PTS) PERFORMANCE

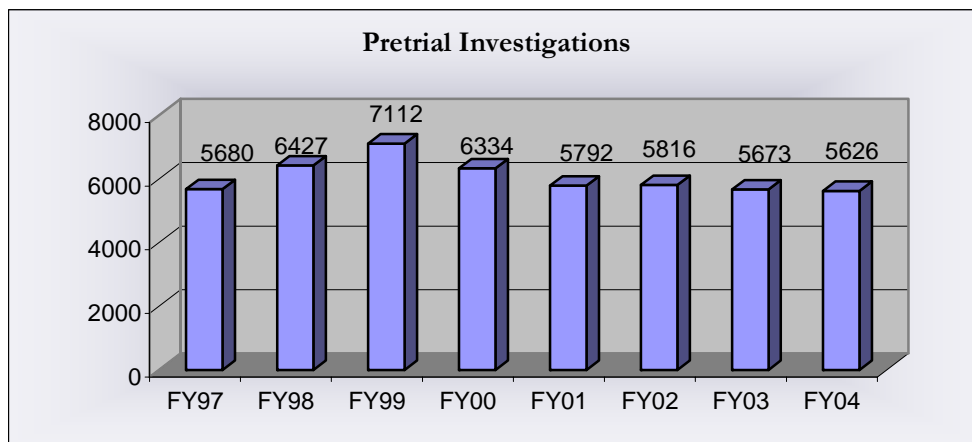
Pretrial Services is an integral part of the criminal justice system. The principal purpose of PTS is to provide judicial officers with defendant background and risk assessment information prior to arraignment, enabling them to make more well-informed decisions regarding release. In addition, judicial officers may place defendants who present limited risk of flight and/or danger to the community under supervision in lieu of a secure bond. This allows more space in the jails for defendants and offenders with more serious charges or convictions.

Combined, Hampton and Newport News reported admitting 14,917 persons to jail awaiting trial during FY2004, a 3.6% decrease from FY2003. Of those persons in jail awaiting trial, 48% bonded out before the pretrial investigation process began. Defendants detained as juveniles, charged with drunk in public, a parole violation, had a detainer as their sole charge, and defendants held for extradition were automatically "screened out" by PTS and not investigated. Other defendants not investigated included those that were debilitated at the time of the interview (drugs/alcohol/medication), those who exhibited behavior not conducive to an interview, and those who refused an interview.

Contrary to FY2003 figures, jail admissions in Hampton increased during FY2004; felony admissions to jail increased 2% and misdemeanor admissions increased 5%. In contrast to last year, felony admissions to jail in Newport News decreased 14%, and misdemeanor admissions decreased 7%. At a combined 52%, the percent of individuals admitted to jail awaiting trial who were available at screening mirrors that of FY2003.

PTS Investigations

PTS conducted 5,626 investigations during FY2004, which is a decline of less than one percent from FY2003. PTS investigated 38% of all defendants admitted to jail awaiting trial, and 73% of defendants admitted to jail available at pretrial screening; up 3% from FY2003.

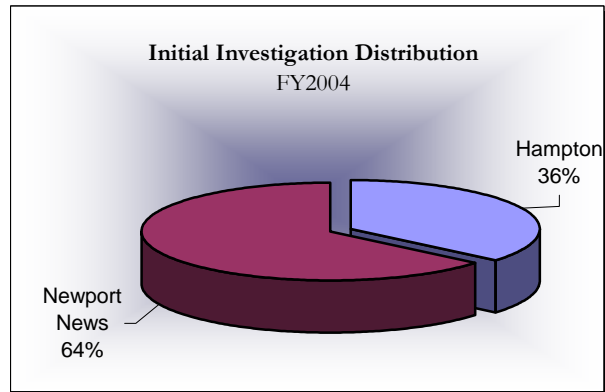
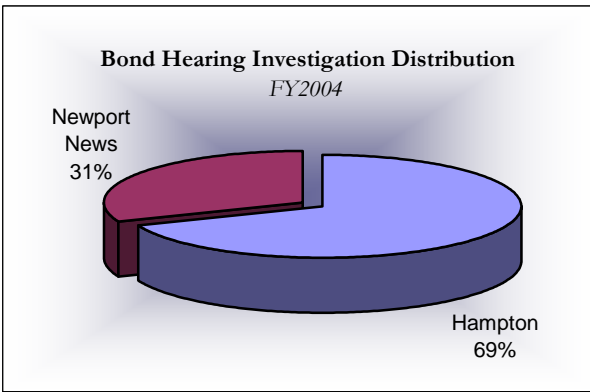


Investigations conducted by the CJA Pretrial offices (n=5,626) constitute over **13%** of all investigations conducted statewide (FY2004, n=46,612).⁹ An investigation has several components which include a criminal history check⁹, an interview with the defendant, and the completion of the state's standardized risk assessment instrument. Once a defendant has been investigated, PTS staff compiles a court report prior to arraignment which provides the judiciary officer with additional information regarding the

⁹ Pretrial investigators query several criminal justice databases, such as VCIN, NCIC, Supreme Court and local databases, to obtain defendant's criminal history.

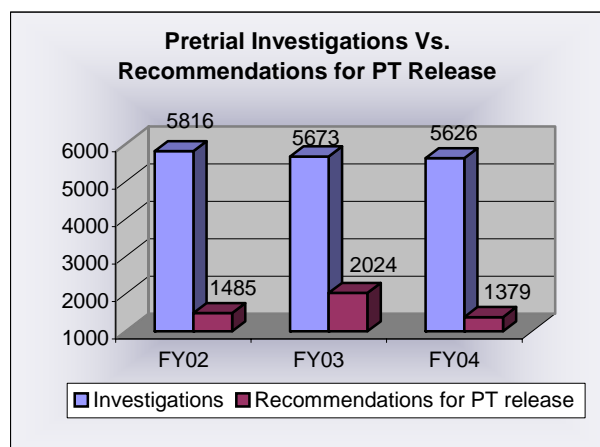
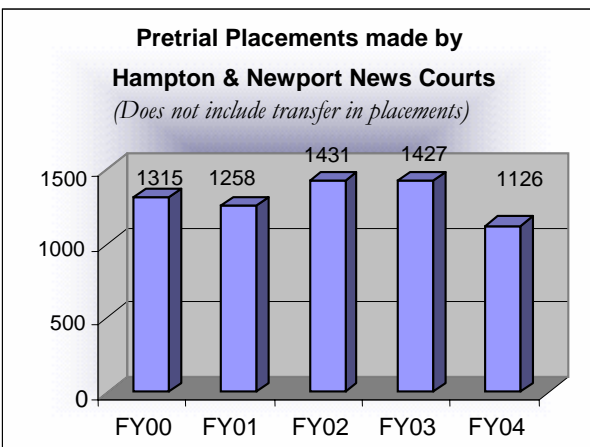
defendant. Because PTS is so thorough in the investigation of defendants, the Courts rely heavily on PTS, and in most cases the information provided by PTS is the determining factor in the Court's actions. In FY2004 the Courts accepted **92%** of all recommendations made by PTS; up 2% from FY2003.

In addition to initial investigations, PTS conducts criminal record checks and provides the courts with reports on individuals requesting bond hearings. Pretrial services conducted 755 investigations for bond hearings in FY2004. As in years past the majority of initial investigations (64%) were conducted in Newport News; however, the majority of bond hearing investigations (69%) are conducted in Hampton.

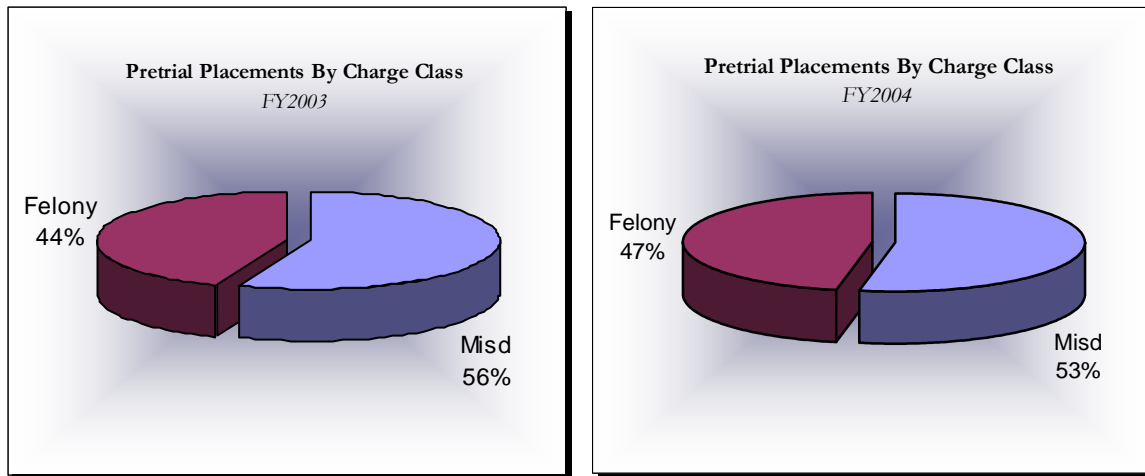


Pretrial Placements

Hampton and Newport News Courts placed 1,126 defendants under PTS supervision in FY2004, which represents approximately 8% of all defendants admitted to jail in Hampton and Newport News. Placements to pretrial supervision fell 21% between FY2003 and FY2004; this may be attributed to the 3.6% decrease in overall admissions to jail. The reduction in the ratio of individuals investigated to recommendations made by PTS for pretrial release may also have been a contributing factor in the reduction in placements to PTS. The percentage of individuals investigated which PTS recommended for pretrial supervision fell from 36% in FY2003 to 25% in FY2003. Possible causes for the decrease include more defendants with substantial criminal history, more defendants were high risk according to the risk assessment instrument, or more defendants had other extenuating circumstances that would make the defendant ineligible for pretrial supervision. The CJA is examining all possibilities.

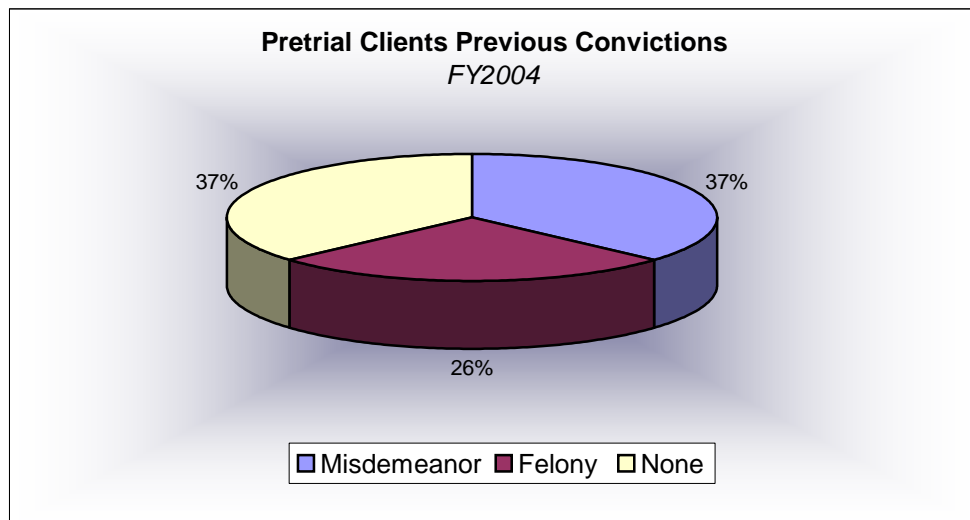


As illustrated by the charts below, the ratio of felon to misdemeanor placements to PTS supervision during FY2004 changed slightly from FY2003. Misdemeanants accounted for 53% of placements, down 3% from FY2003. At 47%, up 3% from last year, felony placements continued to account for more of overall placements to PTS supervision.



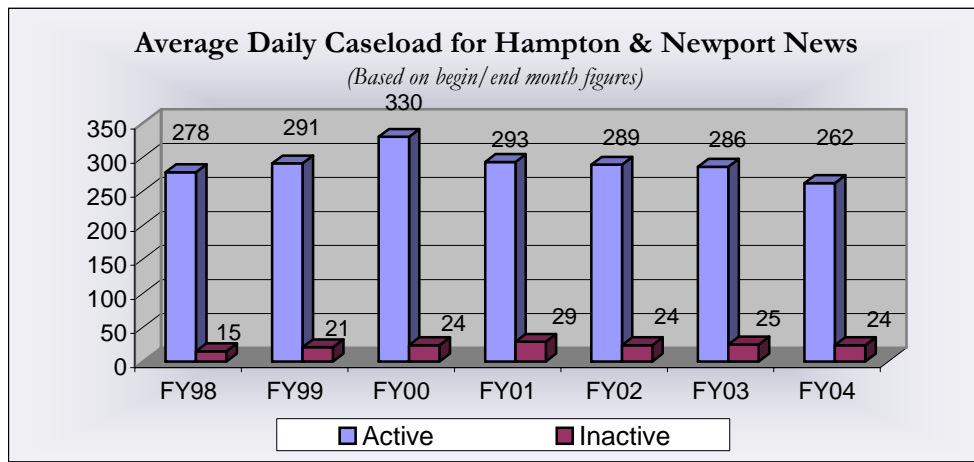
During FY2004 the Hampton and Newport News Courts required 1.5% of both misdemeanor and felony placements to post a secure bond before being released to PTS; this means that defendants were required to pay a bond agent as well as be supervised by PTS. When compared to the state average of 23.9% for misdemeanors and 36.2% for felons, it is evident that the practice of requiring both a secure bond and PTS supervision is not common in Hampton and Newport News Courts.

An evaluation of the criminal history of all individuals placed under PTS supervision in FY2004 revealed that 37% had no previous criminal convictions, 26% had a previous felony conviction and 37% had a previous misdemeanor conviction.

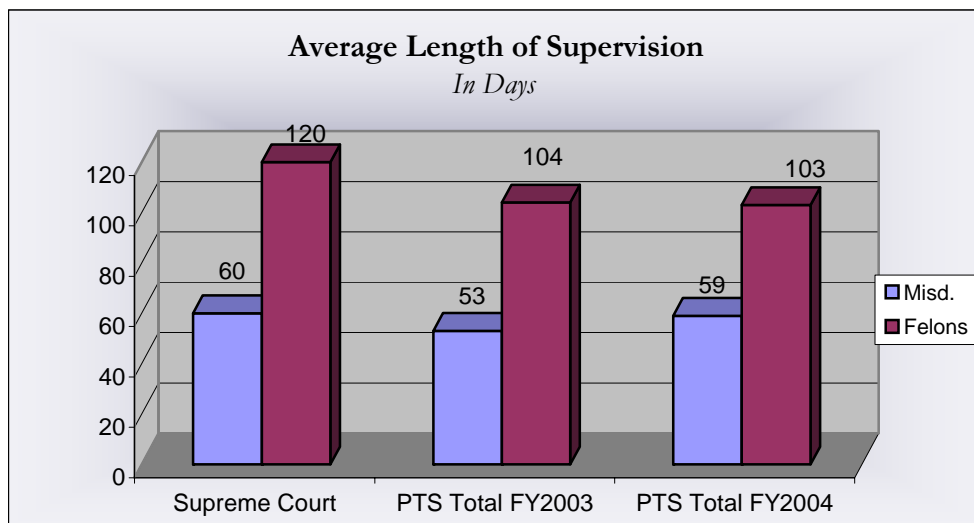


Caseloads

The overall average daily caseload (ADC) for individuals placed under pretrial supervision in FY2004 was 286, which comprised approximately **8%** of the state ADC⁴. At 24, the inactive¹⁰ ADC remained relatively static from FY2003 to FY2004; however, at 262 the active ADC declined by 27% from FY2003 to FY2004. The reduction in the active ADC was most likely a result of the 21% reduction in placements to PTS from court.



The Supreme Court of Virginia guidelines suggest that misdemeanants should be brought to trial within 60 days and felons within 120 days. Defendants under PTS supervision are kept under supervision until the case is brought to trial, or for some reason the defendant is remanded to custody. At 103 days the ALOS of individuals under PTS supervision with the CJA for a felony were well under Virginia Supreme Court guidelines. At 59 days the ALOS for misdemeanants increased 11% from FY2003 to FY2004; however, is still well under state guidelines. The CJA is able to keep the ALOS low in large part due to a cognitive effort by the Courts to reduce the number continuations.



¹⁰ A case is placed on inactive status for several reasons, which include transfer out cases, the defendant is deployed for military duty, the defendant is employed out of town, the defendant is in jail or the hospital, or a show cause/capias has been issued for the defendant by the court.

Supervision & Services

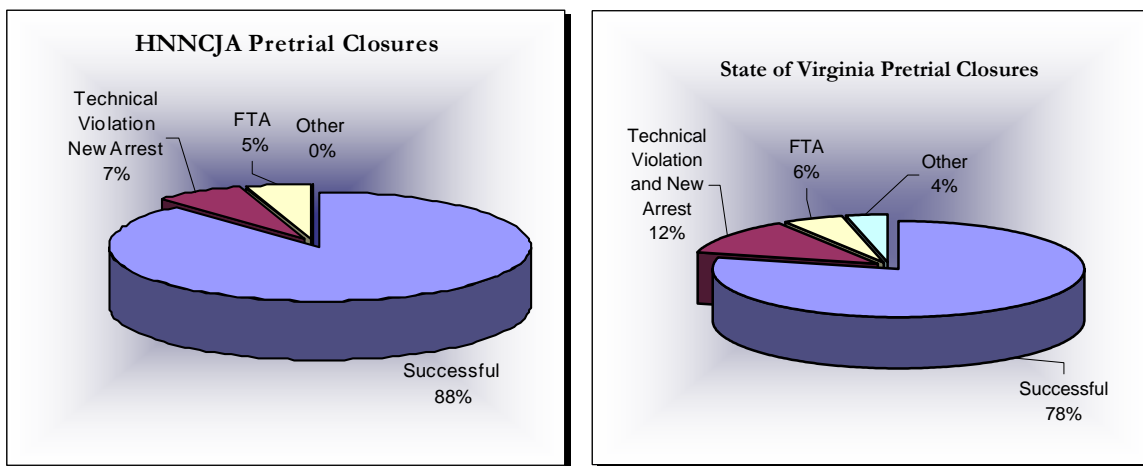
The foremost objective of Pretrial supervision is public safety. To accomplish this objective PTS Case Managers make every effort to ensure defendants placed under PTS supervision do not violate the conditions of release and appear in court for trial.

In accordance with Agency standard operating procedures, defendants are assigned an appropriate level of supervision based on their risk to the public and risk of flight. In some cases supervision levels are set by the Court; however, if the Court gives general or no guidelines, the Case Manager assigns the level in accordance with Agency policy. Typically defendants are required to report to their Case Manager in person once a week and via telephone once a week; however, there are several levels of supervision which may require more intense supervision with more frequent contacts.

As in CCD, the PTS division provides defendants with a wide array of services and programs that may improve the defendant's quality of life, and/or contribute positively to the local community. In FY2004 PTS service placements included:

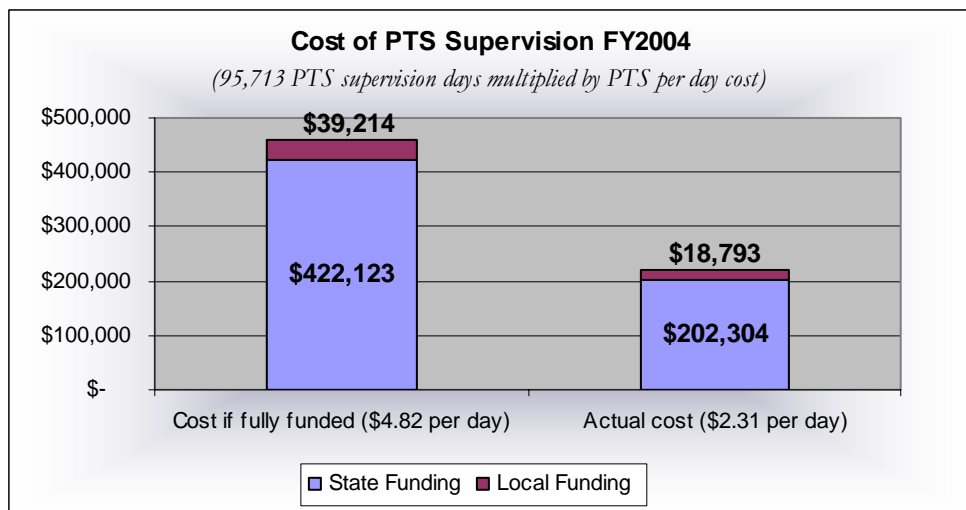
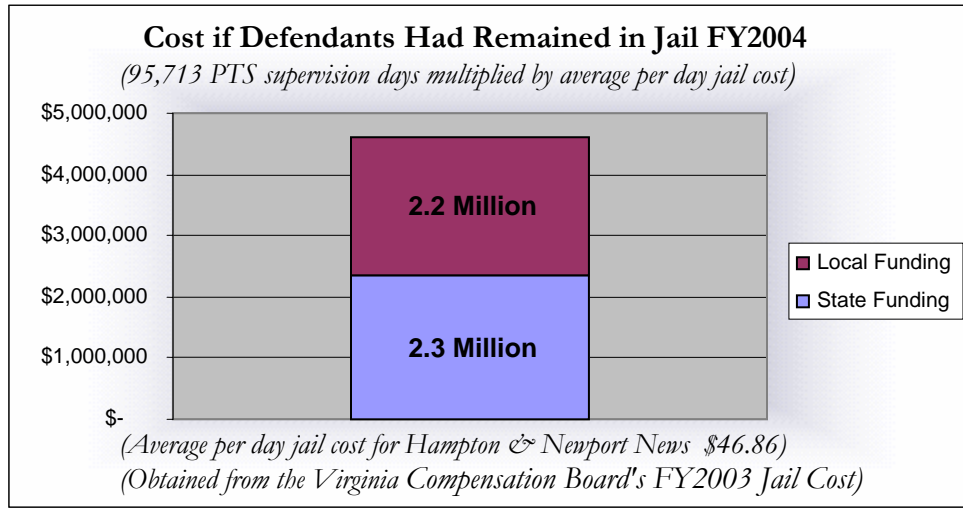
- 457 substance abuse service placements (testing, education, and treatment)
- 175 other service placements (i.e.: AA/NA referrals, mental health services)
- 3 Anger management

As illustrated below, the CJA PTS success rate continues to be above the state average. Of cases closed in FY2004, 88% were closed successfully, approximately 5% failed to appear for court and 7% had their supervision revoked for a technical violation or new arrest.



Cost benefits of PTS to the community include reduced jail expenses, reduced court expenses through reduced FTAs, the payment of taxes, and the financial and personal support of children. Placing a defendant under Pretrial supervision is **far less expensive** than having them remain in jail until trial. The average cost per day to keep a defendant in either the Hampton or Newport News City Jail is \$48.26 (\$24.49 state funding and 23.77 local)¹¹; however, the cost for defendants placed under Pretrial supervision is \$4.52 per day (if fully funded). In addition, the use of such supervision options allows costly jail beds to be reserved for violent and other high-risk offenders. The charts on the following page illustrate the cost benefit of placing eligible defendants on Pretrial supervision.

¹¹ Virginia Compensation Board Jail Cost Report to the General Assembly November 1, 2004



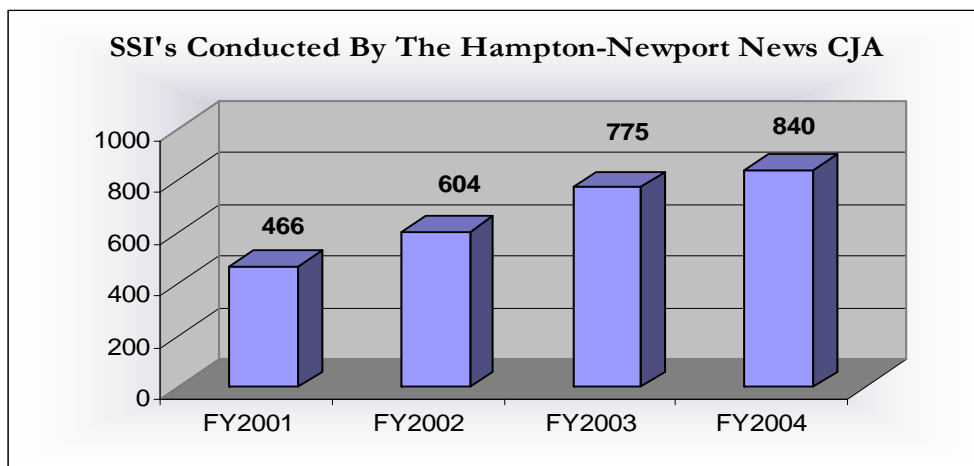
SUBSTANCE ABUSE SCREENING, ASSESSMENT, EDUCATION & TREATMENT

In FY2000 the CJA and similar agencies around the state were tasked with conducting state mandated substance abuse screenings and assessments on offenders. The screening and assessment procedures are governed by guidelines developed by a statewide oversight committee established in response to the mandating laws. The oversight committee selected a substance abuse screening instrument (SSI – Simple Screening Instrument) and an assessment instrument (ASI – Addiction Severity Index) for use on all eligible adult offenders.

The CJA responded by training staff to administer both instruments and having staff trained to train others on the use of the screening instrument. This enabled the CJA to conduct all substance abuse assessments in-house.

A staff member certified in substance abuse counseling now conducts most ASIs and handles substance abuse education and treatment referrals. In order to maximize funds, this individual's schedule rotates between offices in Hampton and Newport News. In addition, this staff member assists other staff with difficult substance abuse cases, provides training on the SSI, and works with providers on reporting and service quality. Some of the benefits of conducting substance abuse assessments in-house are: reduced cost, ease of scheduling, centralized assessments for clients, centralized placements and coordinated communication between the CJA and service providers, improved quality assurance and minimized potential for client "loss."

During FY2004 the CJA conducted 840 SSI's, **8%** more than were conducted in FY2003 and **80%** more than in FY2001. Of the 840 SSI's conducted by the CJA, over 50% (n=418) required an ASI be performed based on score or case manager overrides. Including transfer-in cases the CJA conducted 87% (n=383) of ASI's required by SSI scores or by case manager overrides. Of the 383 ASI's conducted, 43% (n=211) required substance abuse education and/or treatment.



The CJA continued to provide clients with an in-house early intervention group for substance abuse, which was started in FY2003. To keep down costs groups are facilitated by current staff members certified in substance abuse counseling. The in-house early intervention group, with over 250 participants in FY2004, continues to be a successful and vital component of Community Corrections supervision.

At the conclusion of each early intervention group clients complete a client satisfaction survey. As in FY2003 these client evaluations of the groups and the facilitators were overwhelmingly positive. When asked:

- How helpful was this group to you?
 - 50% Very helpful
 - 40% Helpful
 - 8% Somewhat helpful
 - 2% Not helpful
- How helpful were the handouts/workbooks?
 - 41% Very helpful
 - 30% Helpful
 - 25% Somewhat helpful
 - 4% Not helpful
- The effectiveness of the group leader?
 - 75% Very effective
 - 25% effective
 - 0% Not helpful

In addition to the questions above, clients were asked "What did you like most about the group?" Below are several client responses to that question.

- *"Being able to communicate openly with others made me think about my future in more depth"*
- *"The ability to speak honestly about personal feelings related to my drug use"*
- *"Learning about the dangers and side effects of drug use"*
- *"Learning about how to change and get the help I need"*
- *"The fact that it was free because I can't afford to pay"*
- *"Group discussion about real life situations associated with drugs and its effects on the people using and the people who care for the people using"*
- *"Taught me different things about drugs to help me know they don't really help my problems"*
- *"Showed me the dangers of drug use...now I can explain to my friends the dangers of drug use so maybe they can stop too"*

PLANNING & EVALUATION

The Planning & Evaluation Division provides data management and support to the CJA, as well as serves Hampton and Newport News as the central criminal justice planning agency, primarily through support of the Hampton-Newport News Community Criminal Justice Board (HNNCCJB).

The Planning & Evaluation Division offers:

- Agency data management and analyses
- Special population evaluations
- Special project support
- Grants identification
- Web development/management
- Public relations
- Support to the CCJB for:
 - Criminal justice planning activities directed by the *Code of Virginia*
 - Effective and efficient adult offender programming
 - Effective and efficient juvenile justice services
 - Crime prevention
 - Community awareness and involvement
 - Systems improvement (general)

Through:

- Coordination of activities, services, and decisions
- Evaluation of programs and populations
- Funding opportunities
- Special project support

Data Management

Many improvements in data collection and reporting continue to be made. Although the Agency moved to reliance upon the state-developed case management database, PTCC, for all file information and reporting, the CJA, in order to ensure it is operating at peak efficiency, continues to depend on several parallel databases to measure staff performance, resource allocation, and to gather client data. While the information in these databases enables the CJA to monitor agency performance, the maintenance and data entry involved is time consuming, therefore, the CJA is constantly applying new procedures and ideas to eliminate redundancies and make data collection less intrusive and distracting for agency staff.

The CJA also expanded and improved its internal website which serves as a central location for all Agency forms, Standard Operating Procedures, and training material. The website also serves as a link to the "cardfile" database that contains client information on individuals who came through the Agency prior to the implementation of PTCC. In addition to the cardfile database, the website provides a convenient and centralized link to many other tools and information needed by staff on a daily basis.

In FY2003 the CJA integrated the Agency's network infrastructure fully with the City of Hampton's IT system. Since then the down time resulting from network problems has dramatically decreased, which has allowed the CJA allocate more time to ensure data is entered into the PTCC case management system correctly.

In addition to providing the CJA with a free, secure and reliable network, the City of Hampton IT Department agreed to host the CJA and Community Criminal Justice Board (CCJB) websites, which were launched in the first quarter. The purpose of the websites is to disseminate information about both the CJA and the CCJB, their mission, vision and activities. The sites also include contact information, publications and links to other key resources and websites. Both the CJA and the CCJB websites are located on the web at www.hampton.gov/cja.

HNNCCJB

The Hampton-Newport News Community Criminal Justice Board (HNNCCJB) was established in 1995 in accordance with the *Code of Virginia*. Over the years since its establishment, the HNNCCJB has been involved in several projects. In 2001 the HNNCCJB published a comprehensive criminal justice plan to help guide the Cities of Hampton and Newport News.

During Fiscal Year 2004 the HNNCCJB held a day-long retreat to discuss the Board, its plan, and future efforts. Given the lack of funds for staff support and projects, the HNNCCJB agreed that in order to have any success, focus would need to be limited. After several hours of discussion, the HNNCCJB agreed to focus attention on mental health issues within our system. A specific project was then identified - "to find a more efficient/effective response to police incidents involving mental health crises".

Because the Board's primary focus overlapped the work of the Adult Offenders Issues Subcommittee (AOIS), the group agreed to suspend the AOIS.

Throughout the year the HNNCCJB explored the crisis intervention team concept by reviewing various models and the supporting research. The retirement of both Police Chiefs during the year created a temporary slow down for the project. The project research and planning stages will continue into FY2005.

The Juvenile Justice Subcommittee (JJSC) turned its focus to an initiative spearheaded by the Annie E. Casey Foundation. In the early 1990's, the Foundation became concerned about the number of youth in secure detention around the country. As a result, they began an initiative directed towards reducing the unnecessary or inappropriate use of secure detention. The JJSC was introduced to the initiative at a special JJSC meeting in 2000 by Bart Lubow from the Foundation. This introduction served as the basis for many discussions.

In 2003 the Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice invited the Casey Foundation to Virginia in an effort to reduce secure detention populations. Areas served by four detention facilities around the state were chosen to participate, including Newport News and Hampton. Since the JJSC was already established, it made sense to use that as the primary body to guide the initiative.

The JJSC split into two sub-groups to focus specifically on Newport News activities and Hampton activities. Additional members were added to ensure adequate representation from the Courts and other entities have a direct interest or relationship with our local juvenile justice system. This project will continue into FY2005.

Chairman Michael Monteith retired in FY2004 and Vice-Chair Robert Moody stepped in to fulfill the Chairman's term until the end of the fiscal year. Mary Bunting, Assistant City Manager for the City of Hampton joined the Board as did Mr. Woody Griffin, Attorney at Law. Towards the end of the year, Chief Charles Jordan replaced retiring Chief Thomas Townsend and Interim Chief Carl Burt replaced retiring Chief Dennis Mook.

MISC. PROJECTS & RELATED ACTIVITIES

Information, Education, & Training

With the growing size of the Agency, the services provided, and the individuals we have contact with on a daily basis, information and education are vital to the CJA's success. This applies not only to the information we provide to others, but to our own staff. Of special note, during FY2004 the CJA provided information, education, and training to others through the following:

- Jail Staff Orientation – Staff present information on Pretrial Services regularly to new jail staff through the Newport News Jail Staff Orientation.
- Court Watch Program – The CJA provides information to citizens throughout Hampton on the roles of PTS and CCD at annual Court Watch Program sessions.

The ongoing training of staff continues to be a priority for the CJA. Only through training can CJA staff be prepared to deal with the number of issues encountered on a regular basis. Of particular note, staff participated in the following during FY2004:

- SSI and ASI Training – These trainings were introduced to staff in FY2001 and continue to be available to staff.
- “Basic Skills” conducted by the Department of Criminal Justice Services, which includes, criminal justice system overview, street smart (officer safety), domestic violence, supervision theory, standards of supervision, substance abuse issues, overview of Pretrial Services, self defense, professionalism & ethics, liabilities issues, community service & restitution, and criminal history investigation techniques.
- Video/audio training library – The CJA continues to expand the size and contents of the video/audio training library available to staff. Resources on communication, speaking, and other similar topics are available for staff to use as needed.
- VCIN certification and re-certification
- APPA internet Training on “Safety Training for Probation and Parole Officers”
- Pretrial Risk Assessment tool training conducted by DCJS
- Human Rights training
- “Providing Services to Women with Disabilities”
- Teleconference on “Ending Homelessness”
- VCCJA/DCJS sponsored training on co-occurring disorders
- NIC training on “Implementing Effective Interventions for Administrators”
- Forum on “What Works in Correctional Intervention”
- National and state training conferences attended by staff included:
 - The Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association Annual Training Conference
 - The Virginia Drug Court Association Training Conference
 - The Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services Community Oriented Justice Conference
 - The International Community Corrections Association Training Conference
 - The National Association of Pretrial Services Agencies Training Conference

Projects

The CJA developed and published the *The CJA Monitor*, which is a quarterly newsletter sent to judges, CCJB members, community service worksite managers, City Council members and local legislators. The goal of *The CJA Monitor* is to inform the recipients of the CJA's activities, issues and accomplishments on

a regular basis. Due to the large target audience, the newsletter is printed in-house to reduce cost. In addition to printings and mailings, each edition of the newsletter is posted on the new Agency website.

The Agency also developed an internal newsletter, *Pretrial and Community Corrections Connections*. This newsletter was developed to help facilitate internal communication between staff and allow them a platform to share information about projects and/or themselves. *Pretrial and Community Corrections Connections* is posted on the Agency internal website which is only accessible to CJA staff.

During the fourth quarter, the CJA began piloting an automated curfew monitoring system, which requires no hardware, and alerts the case manager by email, phone or pager immediately if a client is out of compliance.

Partnerships & Community Involvement

The CJA's goals extend well beyond the provision of local community corrections/probation and pretrial supervision. Creating partnerships and engaging in efforts to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the local criminal justice system are part of the CJA's ongoing efforts. To help accomplish this goal, CJA management and staff participate on a number of specialty committees. During FY2004 CJA management and staff participated in the following:

- Ongoing local efforts:
 - CJA and Treatment Provider Coordination Team
 - Domestic Violence Task Force, Hampton
 - Domestic Violence Task Force, Newport News
 - Drug Court Advisory Committee, Hampton
 - Drug Court Advisory Committee, Newport News
 - Fatality Review Committee, Newport News
 - Fatality Review Committee, Hampton
 - Hampton Drug Court Advisory Committee
 - HNNCCJB Juvenile Subcommittee
 - Newport News Drug Court Advisory Committee
 - Specialty projects:
 - Collaboration with the Commonwealth's Attorney, "Protect Our Kids" project
 - Collaboration Hampton Family Violence Prevention Counsel
 - State and national efforts:
 - CCCA/PSA New Director Mentor
 - International Community Corrections Association Curricula Review Committee
 - International Community Corrections Association Conference Planning Committee
 - VCIN Regional Group
 - Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association Legislative Committee
 - Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association Membership Committee
 - Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association Public Relations Committee
 - Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association Conference Committee
 - Virginia Community Criminal Justice Association Executive Committee
 - Virginia Pretrial Risk Assessment Advisory Committee
 - National TASC Conference Committee
 - National TASC Board of Directors
-

Awards and Special Recognition

- The Cities of Hampton and Newport News both recognized Probation/Community Supervision Officer's Week (July 14-18) with Proclamations recognizing the local probation and pretrial staff of HNNCJA
 - Danielle Angel – Tested for, and successfully passed the CSAC exam
 - Vicki Ingleson – Recognized by the City for her outstanding job working with the United Way Campaign
 - Tracey Jenkins - Elected to the VCCJA Board; Recognized for participating in formation of the Hampton Drug Court Program development; Appointed to the Board of Directors for National TASC
 - Kenneth Rolon - Awarded a VCCJA 2003 Distinguished Service Award; Appointed Co-Chair of the VCCJA Languages Barriers Committee
 - Andy Warriner – Appointed Co-Chair of the VCCJA Conference Committee
-

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The CJA would like to thank and recognize the following for their support of the CJA. Without the contributions and support of the many individuals and organizations supporting its mission the CJA would not be nearly as successful (in alphabetical order):

- Beacon Counseling
- Catholic Charities of Hampton Roads
- Center for Child and Family Services
- Center for Therapeutic Justice
- Clerks, General District, JDR, and Circuit Courts, Hampton and Newport News
- Commonwealth's Attorneys, Deputies, and Assistants
- Community Service Worksites and Supervisors
- Eden Counseling Center
- Hampton and Newport News Legislative Delegation
- Hampton City Council
- Hampton City Offices
- Hampton-Newport News Community Criminal Justice Board
- Hampton-Newport News Community Services Board
- Jail and lock up staff of Hampton and Newport News City Jails and Lockups
- Judges, Circuit Court, Hampton and Newport News
- Judges, General District Court, Hampton and Newport News
- Judges, Juvenile & Domestic Relation Court, Hampton and Newport News
- Newport News City Council
- Newport News Offices

The CJA would also like to thank all the community service work sites for their support. Below is a list of FY2004 community service work sites (in alphabetical order):

- Air Force Recruiter
- Adult Education Center
- Alcoholics Anonymous
- Army Community Service
- U.S. Army Recruiting Station
- American Legion Post 31
- Big Brothers & Big Sisters
- Bluebird Gap Farm
- Briarfield Park
- Buckroe Beach
- C. Waldo Scott Center
- Candii Incorporated
- Christopher Newport University; Grounds
- Community Housing Partners
- Contact Peninsula
- The Cousteau Society
- Day Thrift Store
- DAV Thrift Store
- Freedom Outreach Center
- Friends of the Homeless
- Fort Eustis Aquatic Center
- Physical Activities Program

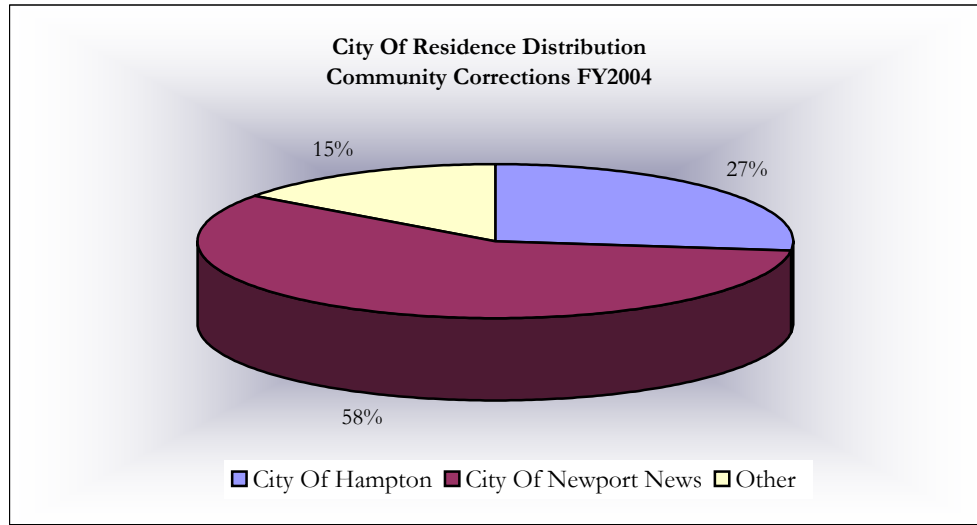
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- Gathering of Men
 - Good Seed Good Ground
 - Goodwill Industries
 - Goodwill Thrift Store
 - Gosnold Hope Park
 - Greater Bethlehem Christian Assembly
 - Habitat Restore
 - Hampton Bay Days
 - Hampton Christian Schools
 - Hampton City Manager's Office
 - Hampton Ecumenical Lodgings & Provisions
 - Hampton Public Library
 - Hampton Roads Boys and Girls Club
 - Hampton Memorial Gardens
 - Hampton Redevelopment and Housing Authority
 - Hampton University
 - Hampton University Football Office
 - Hampton YMCA
 - ICCALL
 - International Seamans' House
 - Langley Fitness Center
 - Lebanon Church Office
 - Lincoln Park
 - Living Waters Christian Fellowship
 - Mingee Drive
 - Moton Community House
 - Navy Recruiting
 - New Hope Counseling Center
 - Newport News Circuit Court
 - Newport News City Hall
 - Newport News Department of Juvenile Services
 - Newport News Social Services
 - Newport News Park
 - Our Lady of Mount Carmel Church
 - Oyster Point Boys and Girls Club
 - Parkland Memorial Park
 - Peninsula Food Bank
 - Peninsula SPCA
 - Peninsula YMCA
 - Rehabilitation Services (RSI)
 - Salvation Army
 - Social Services
 - St. Jerome Catholic Church
 - Thomas Nelson- Plant Services
 - United States Marine Corp.
 - USO of Hampton Roads
 - Veterans Administration Medical Center
 - Variety Thrift Store
 - War Memorial Stadium
 - Warwick Little League
-

- Y H Thomas
- Yorktown Navel Weapons Station
- Youth Challenge Thrift

CLIENT DEMOGRAPHICS

CCD Demographics

Of the total number of individuals placed under Hampton-Newport News CCD supervision, 58% resided in the City of Newport News, 27% in Hampton, and 15% in various other localities¹.



The ethnic composition of the overall population in both Hampton and Newport News is unlike that of the overall state population. According to the 2000 U.S. Census of Population and Housing, 72.3% of individuals living in Virginia are White, 20% are Black and 8% are of other various ethnicities. In Hampton, 49% of the population is White, 45% is Black and 6% is of other various ethnicities. The ethnic composition in Newport-News is similar to that of Hampton with 54% White, 39% Black and 7% of other various ethnicities.²

The ethnic composition of all individuals placed under CCD¹ supervision during FY2004 is as follows:

- 63% Black
- 34% White
- 2% Hispanic
- 1% of other ethnicities

Overall 71% of individuals placed under supervision during FY2004 were male and 29% female. Of individuals placed under supervision with Hampton-Newport News CCD during FY2004:

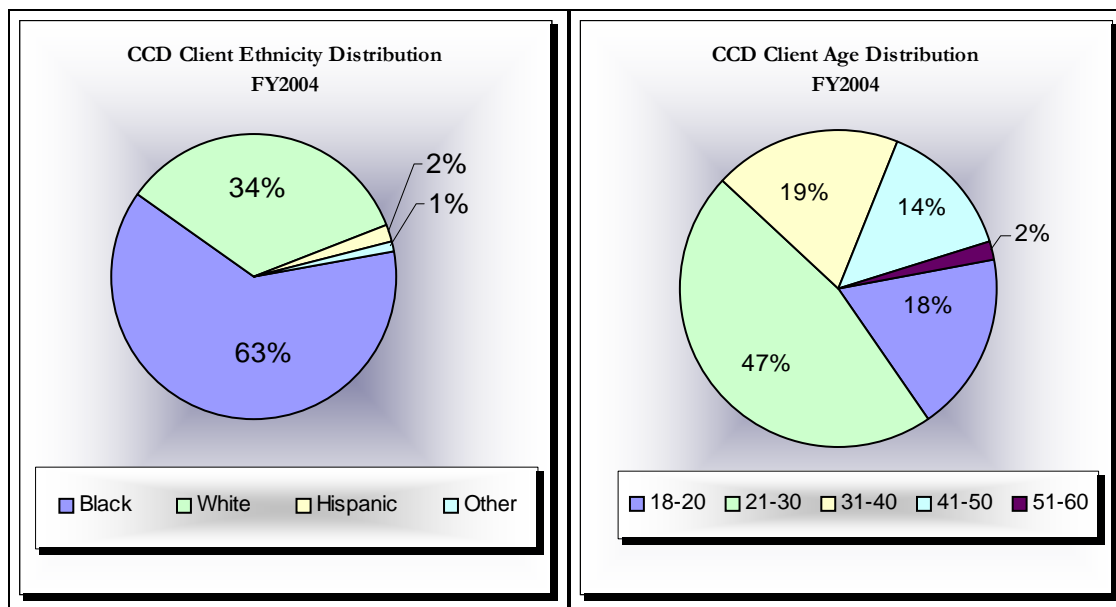
- 18% were between 18 and 20 years of age.
- 46% were between 21 and 30 years of age.
- 19% were between 31 and 40 years of age.
- 14% were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- 2% were between 51 and 60 years of age.
- 1% were over 60 year of age.

¹ CCD demographics include all individuals placed under CCD supervision during fiscal year 2004, including those transferred in from other jurisdictions.

² See appendices for more information.

Appendix A

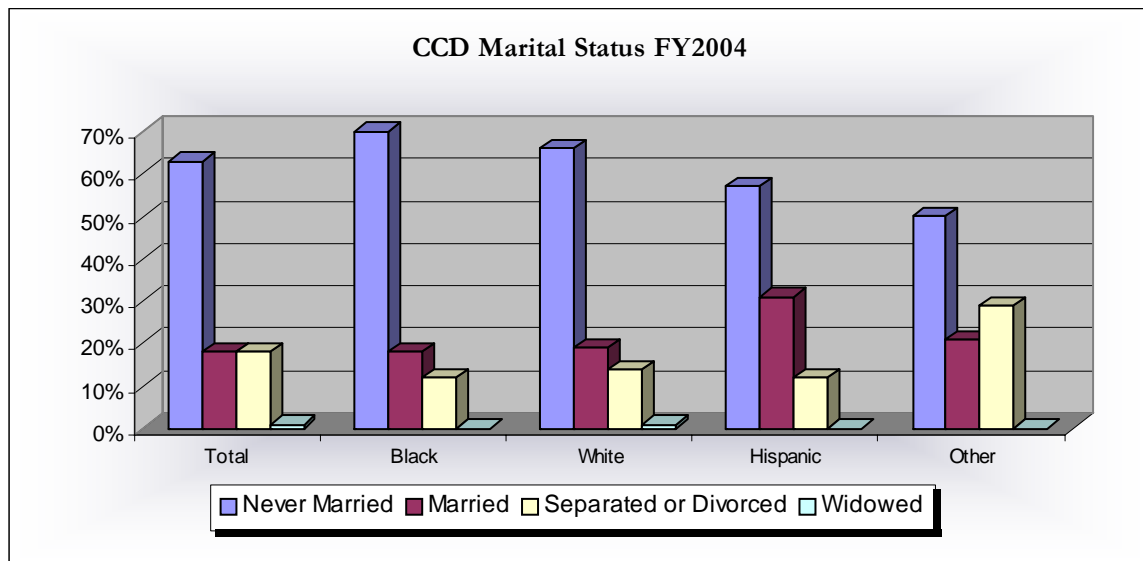
Client Demographics



Data gathered on all individuals placed under CCD supervision during FY2004 shows that:

- 68% had never been married
- 18% were married
- 14% were divorced or separated
- .05% had been widowed

The chart below illustrates the marital status of the CCD population broken out by race and gender. This chart shows that the majority (82%) of CCD clients have either never been married or were separated or divorced.²

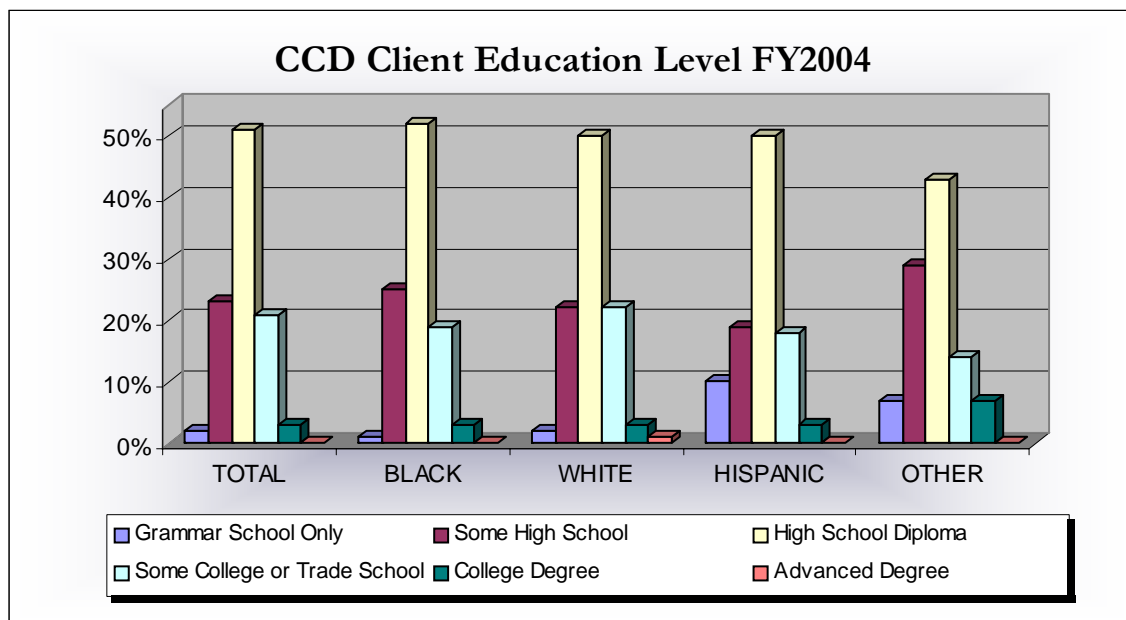


Of all clients placed under CCD supervision in Hampton and Newport News during FY2004, 51% had at least a high school diploma, 21% had some college or trade school, 3% had a bachelor's

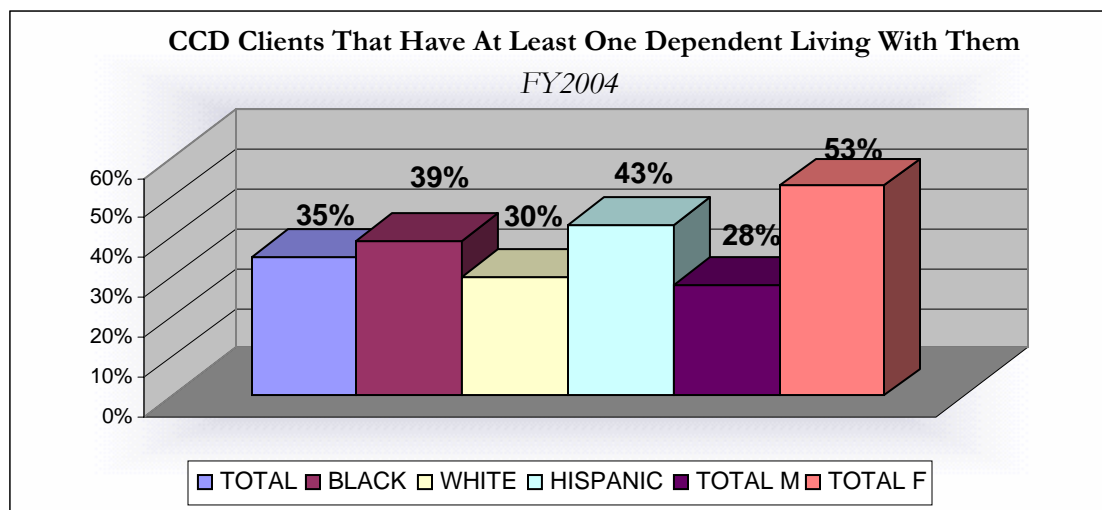
Appendix A

Client Demographics

degree, and only .03% had an advanced degree. At 3%, the number of college-educated individuals in the CCD population was a great deal lower than the overall state rate of 31%³. The chart below illustrates education levels for the total CCD population; education levels by age and by ethnicity.²



Over half (54%) of all individuals placed in CCD had a least one dependent; 35% of these individuals had at least one dependent living with them, and 26% had at least one dependent living in another location. The chart below illustrates the percentages of CCD clients with at least one child living with them.²

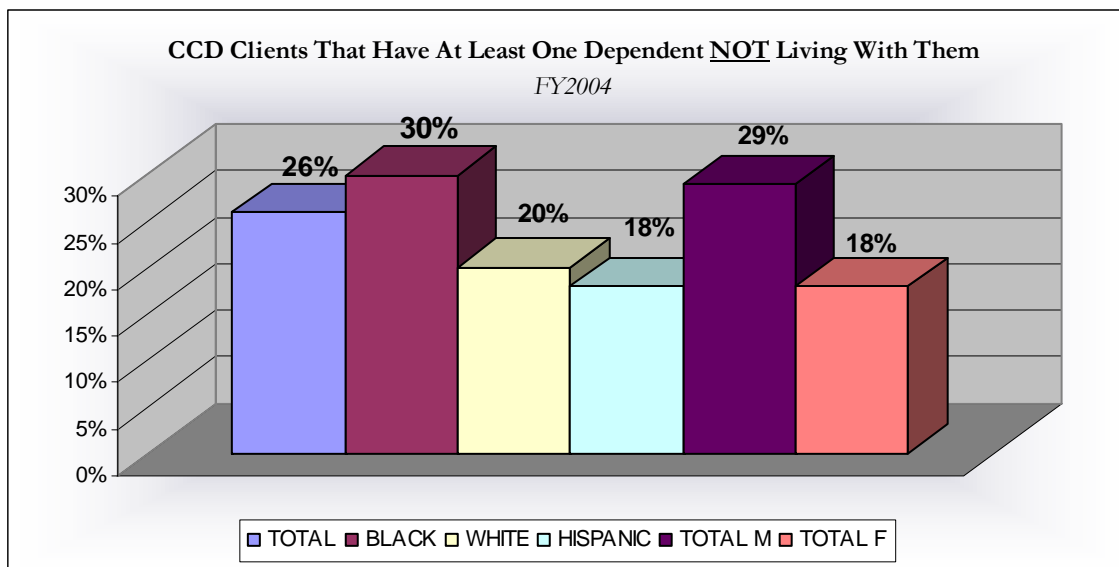


The chart below illustrates the percentage of CCD clients that had dependents not living with them.

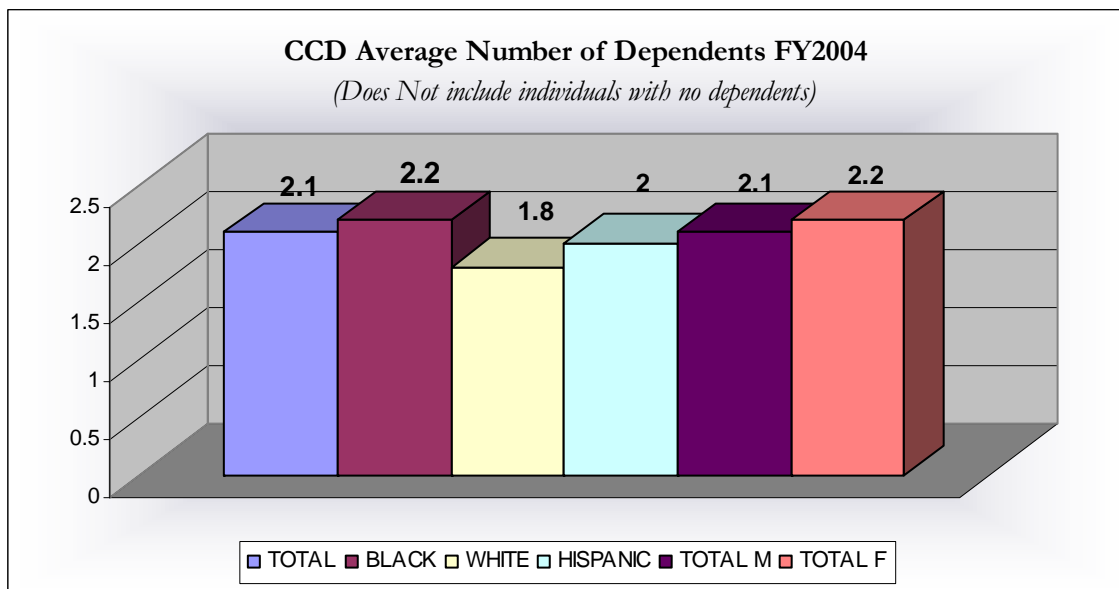
³U.S. Census Educational Attainment For the 25 Largest States in the United States: 2003

Appendix A

Client Demographics



The mean, or average, number of dependents for clients who had dependents decreased from 2.2 in FY2003 to 2.1 for FY2004. The average number of dependents appears to be relatively level when broken out by ethnicity. At 0.1 the variance between the average number of dependents for female and male clients decreased slightly from the FY2003 variance of 0.2.

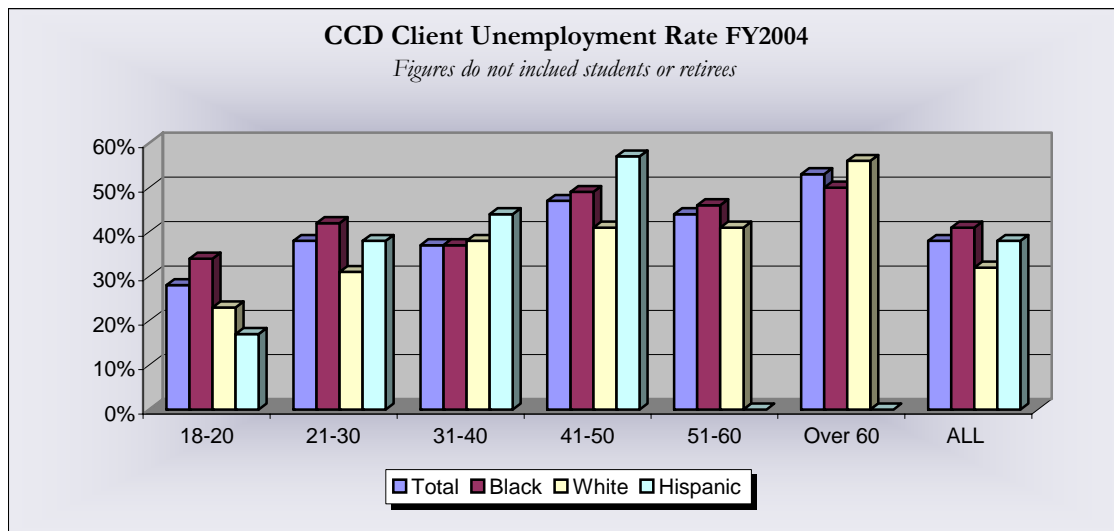


Overall the unemployment rate for CCD clients for FY2004 was 38%, a decrease of 11% from FY2003. However, when compared to the overall Hampton Roads unemployment rate of 4.6%⁴, the unemployment rate for CCD clients remains extremely high. The chart below details the unemployment rate for CCD clients by age and ethnicity.²

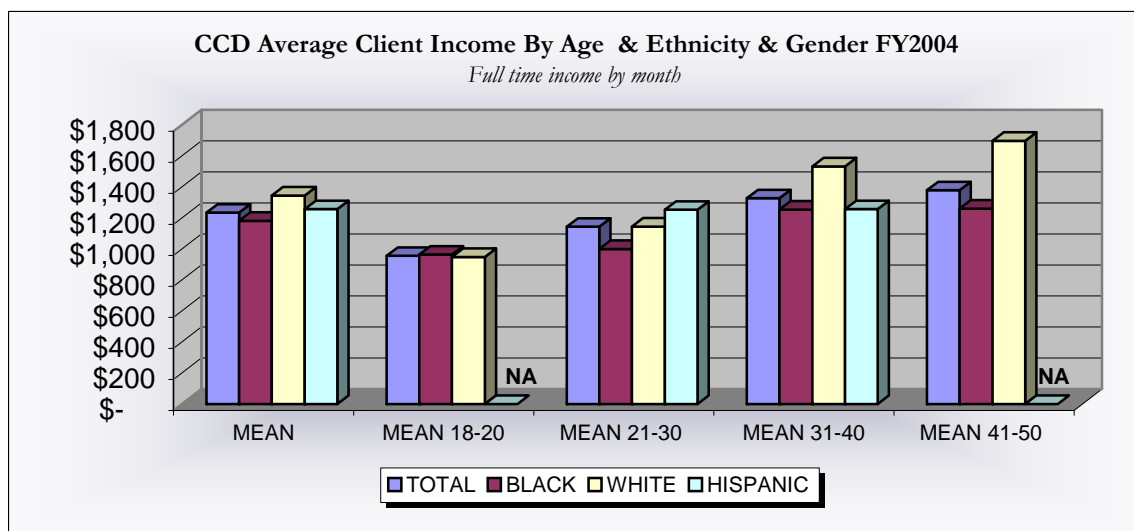
⁴ 2004 Old Dominion Forecasting Research Project College of Business and Public Administration

Appendix A

Client Demographics



The average monthly income for employed CCD clients in FY2004 was \$1,265, which is a 4% increase from FY2003 figures; however, the average income for CCD clients remained approximately 39% less than the overall average income for individuals in the State of Virginia⁵. The data also showed that on average, Black and Hispanic clients earned approximately 11% less than White clients.²

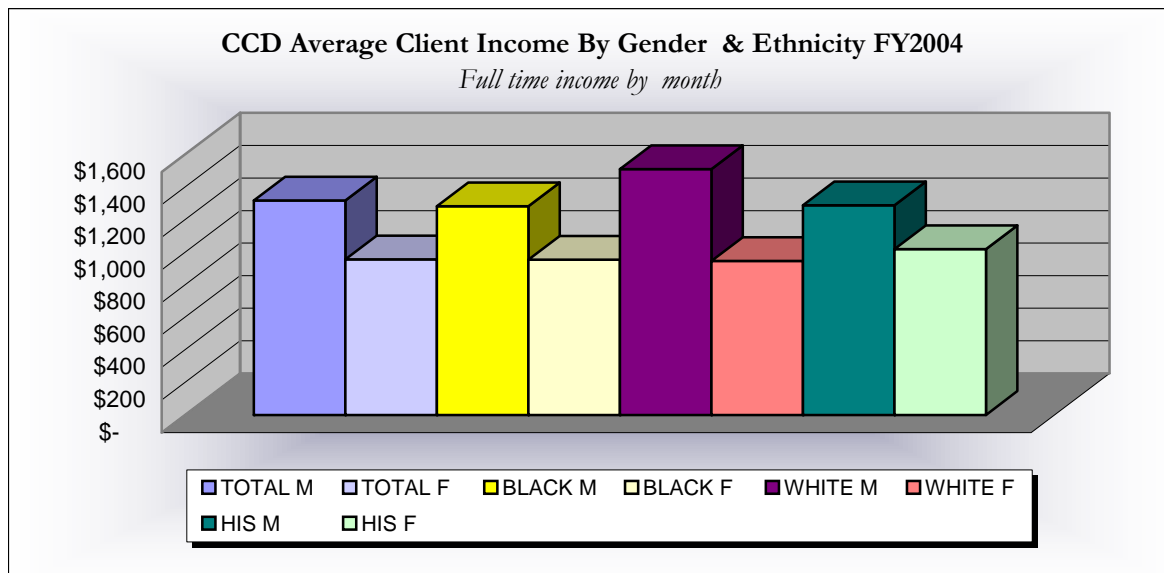


Further evaluation of the data revealed an inequality of income between not only the different ethnicities of the CCD population, but between genders as well. Overall male clients had an average monthly income of \$1,316, 27% higher than female clients. Even when broken out by ethnicity, with the exception of the Asian population, females earned less than males. The illustration below shows this disparity by total population and by ethnicity.²

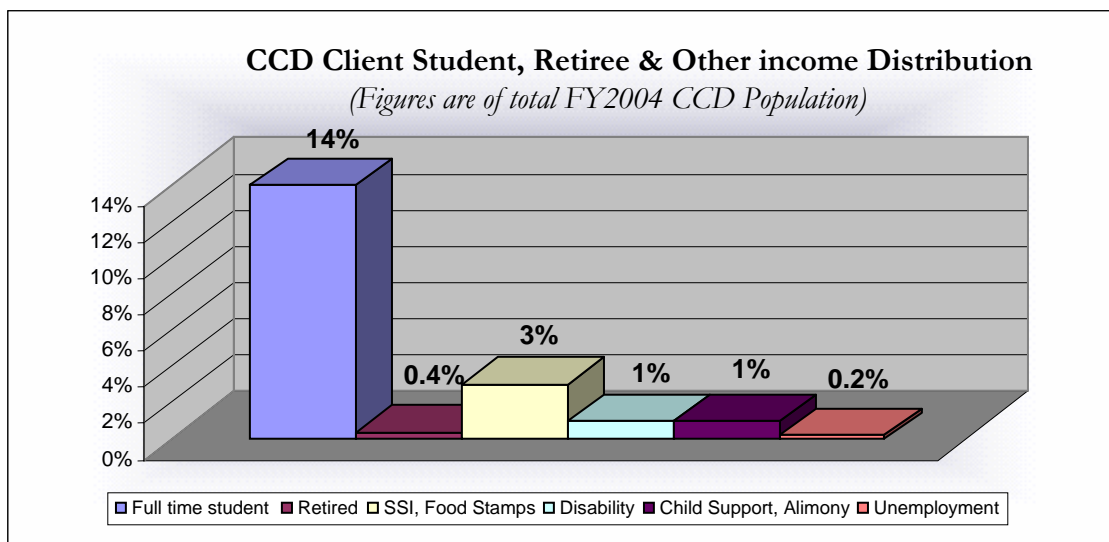
⁵ US Census 2000

Appendix A

Client Demographics

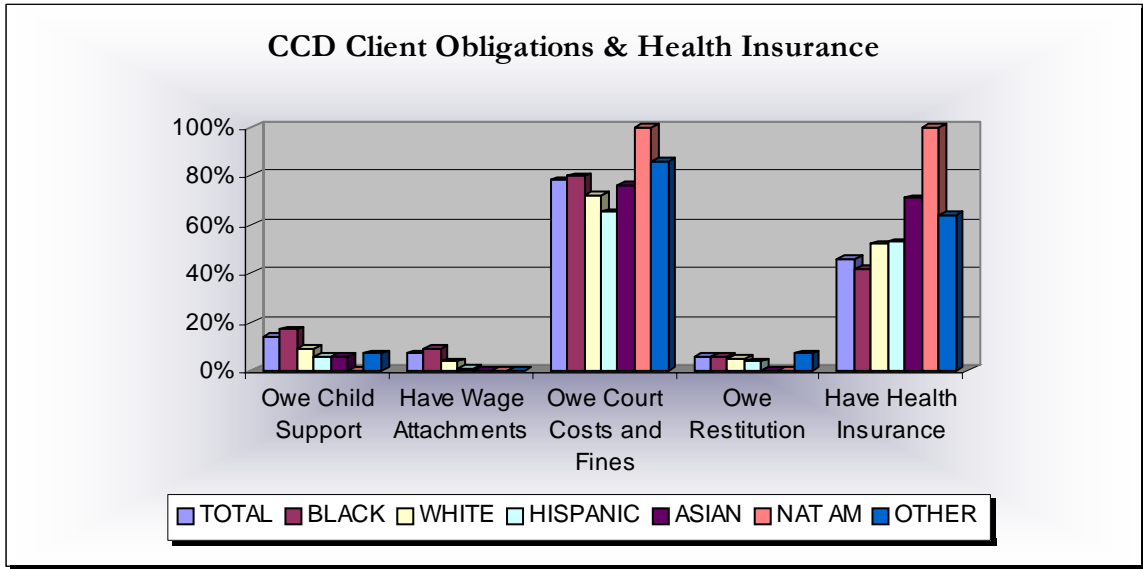


Of the total CCD population 14% claimed to be full time students, 0.4% received retirement benefits, 1% were on disability, 3% were receiving some sort of government assistance other than disability and unemployment benefits and 1% were receiving child support. Despite an unemployment rate of 38% only 0.2 % were receiving unemployment benefits.²



Along with the other basic demographic information, data such as whether or not a client had health insurance, owed child support or restitution was collected on each CCD client. The data showed that the majority (78%) of CCD clients owed court costs and fines, 14% owed child support, 6% owed restitution and 7% had wage attachments. The number of CCD clients with health insurance increased from 41% in FY2003 to 47% in FY2004; however, is still well below the overall state average of 87.5%.⁵

Appendix A
Client Demographics

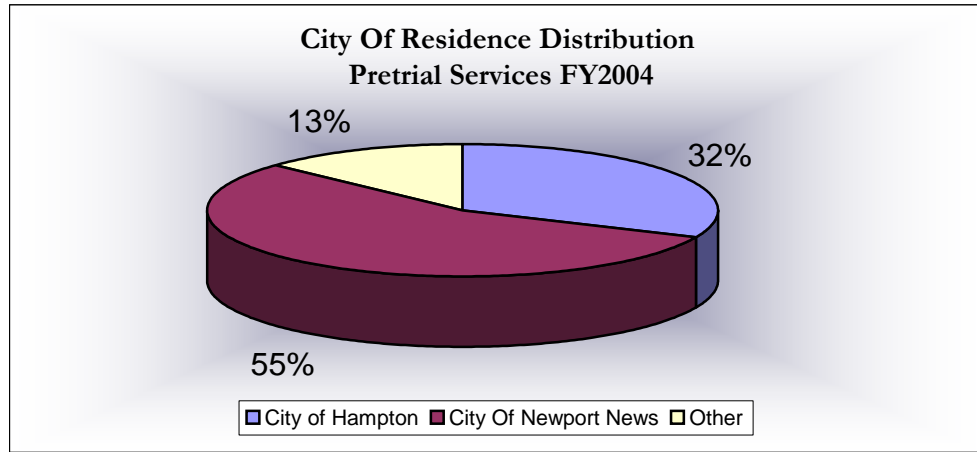


Appendix A

Client Demographics

PTS Demographics

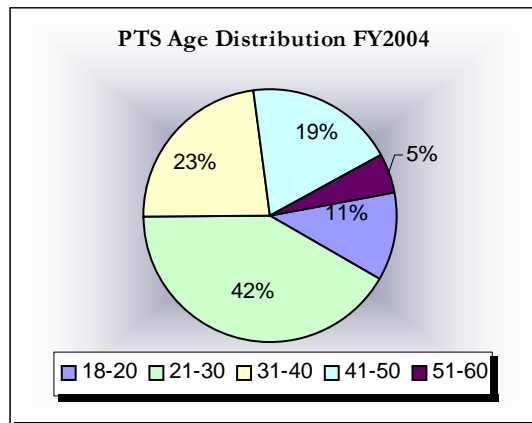
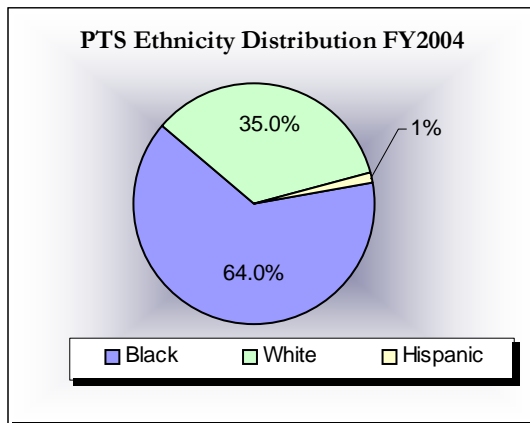
Of all the individuals placed under PTS supervision during FY2004, 55% resided in the City of Newport News, down from 61% in FY2003; 32% resided in Hampton, up from 30% in FY2003, and 13% resided in various other localities, up from 9% in FY2003.



The ethnic composition of all individuals placed under supervision during FY2004 is as follows:²

- 64% were Black, down from 69% in FY2003
- 35% were White, up from 28% in FY2003
- 1% were Hispanic, unchanged from FY2003

Three quarters of individuals placed under PTS supervision during FY2004 were male and 25% were female.



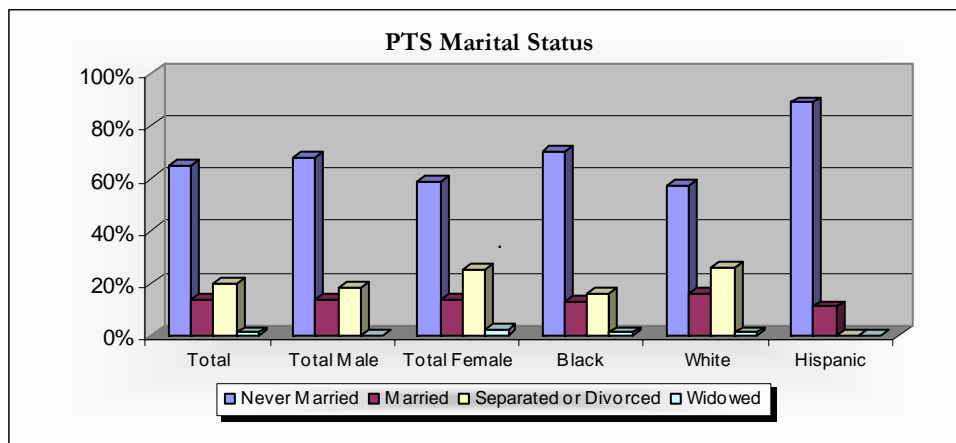
Of the all the individuals placed under Hampton or Newport News PTS supervision during FY2004:

- 65% have never been married, down from 69% in FY2003
- 14% were married, up from 13% in FY2003
- 20% were divorced or separated, up from 18% in FY2003
- Only .05% were widowed

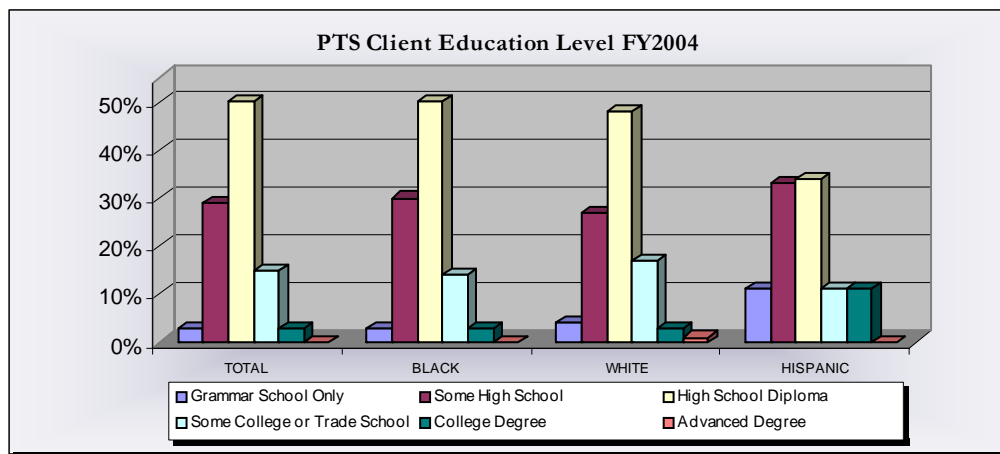
Appendix A

Client Demographics

The chart below illustrates that when broken out by race and gender, the majority of individuals placed under pretrial supervision had never been married.²



Data showed that 32% of all individuals placed under PTS supervision in Hampton and Newport News during FY2004 did not have a high school diploma; 50% had high school diplomas only; 15% had some college or trade school; only 3% had a bachelor degree and none had advanced degrees. The percentage of college-educated individuals in the PTS population rose from 2% in FY2003 to 3% in FY2004; however, continues to be much lower than the overall state rate of 31%.³ The chart below illustrates education levels for the total PTS population, as well as by ethnicity.

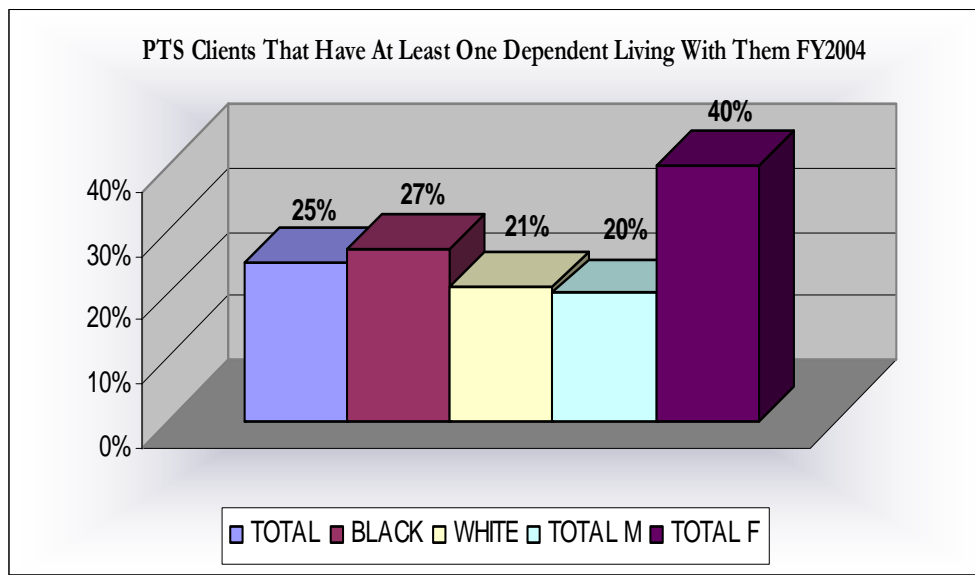


As in FY2003, the CJA examined the PTS population to determine the percentage of clients with and without dependents; the average number of dependents per client; the percentage of clients with dependents living with them, and the percentage of clients with dependents not living with them during FY2004.²

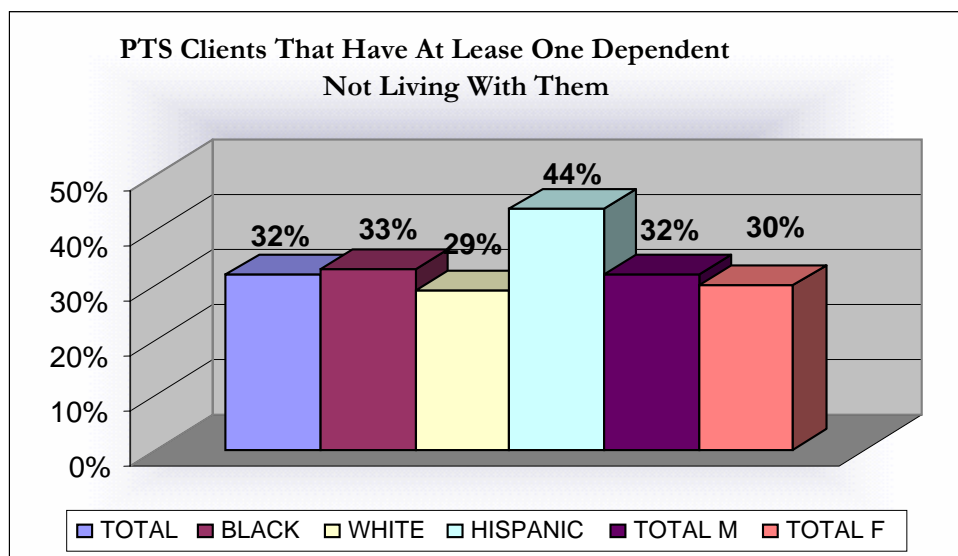
Half of all individuals placed on PTS supervision had at least one dependent; 25% of these individuals had at least one dependent living with them and 32% had at least one dependent living in another location. The chart on the next page illustrates the percentage of PTS clients with at least one dependent living with them.

Appendix A

Client Demographics



The chart below illustrates the percentage of PTS clients placed under PTS supervision in FY2004 with at least one dependent not living with them.

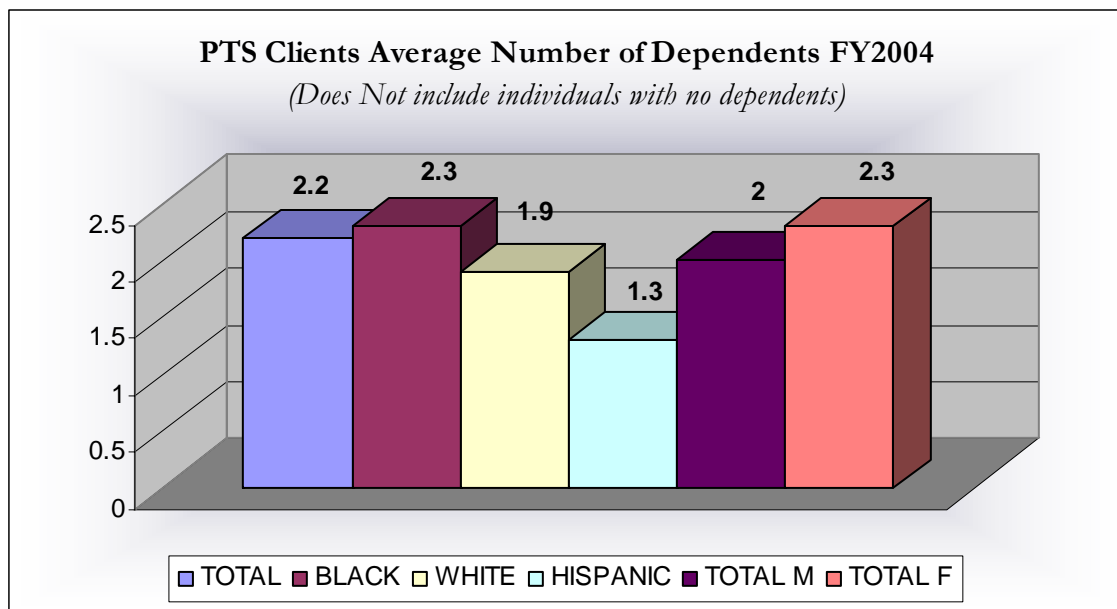


The average number of dependents for PTS clients⁶ was 2.2, down from 2.4 in FY2003. This figure was slightly higher than the 1.77 average for the total population of Virginia.⁵ The average number of dependents for PTS clients varies when broken out by ethnicity. The overall average for female clients was slightly higher than for male clients.²

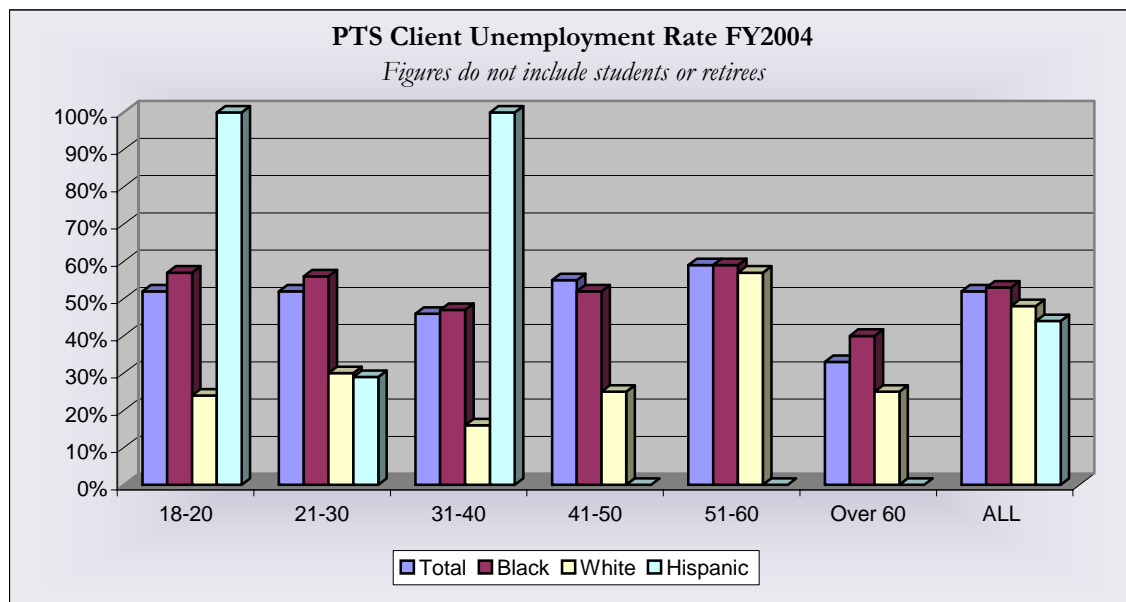
⁶ Average does not include clients without dependents

Appendix A

Client Demographics



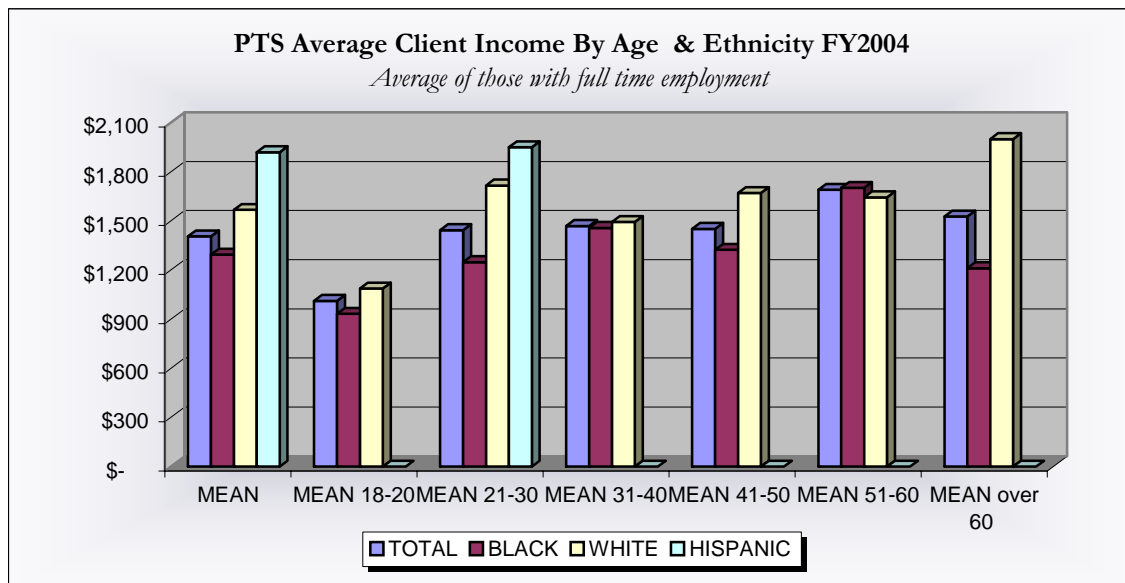
The overall unemployment rate for clients under PTS supervision remained at 54% for FY2004. When compared to the overall unemployment rate for Hampton Roads (4.6%)⁴, the unemployment rate for PTS clients continues to be extremely high. The chart below details the unemployment rate for PTS clients by age and ethnicity. The high rate of unemployment for Hispanics between the ages 18 to 20 and 31 to 40 is thought to be a result of the small population size for these groups, 1 and 1 respectively.



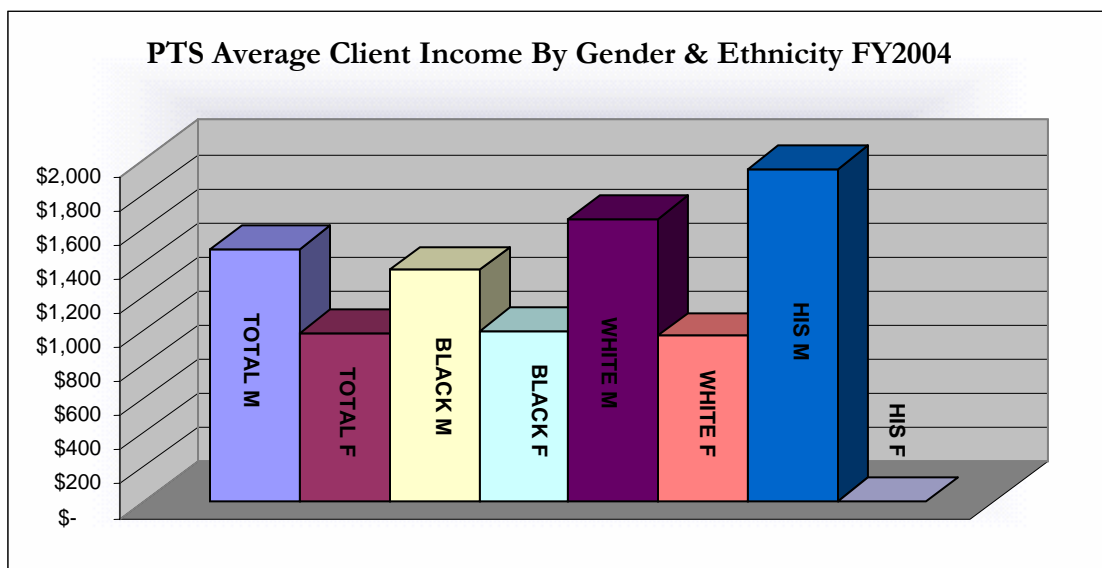
The average monthly income for PTS clients in FY2004 increased 14% to \$1,405; however, is still approximately 32% less than the overall average income for individuals in the State of Virginia. PTS data showed that on average Black clients earned approximately 17% less than White clients. Hispanic clients earned 18% more than White clients; however this is thought to be a result of the small Hispanic population (n=9) under PTS supervision.²

Appendix A

Client Demographics



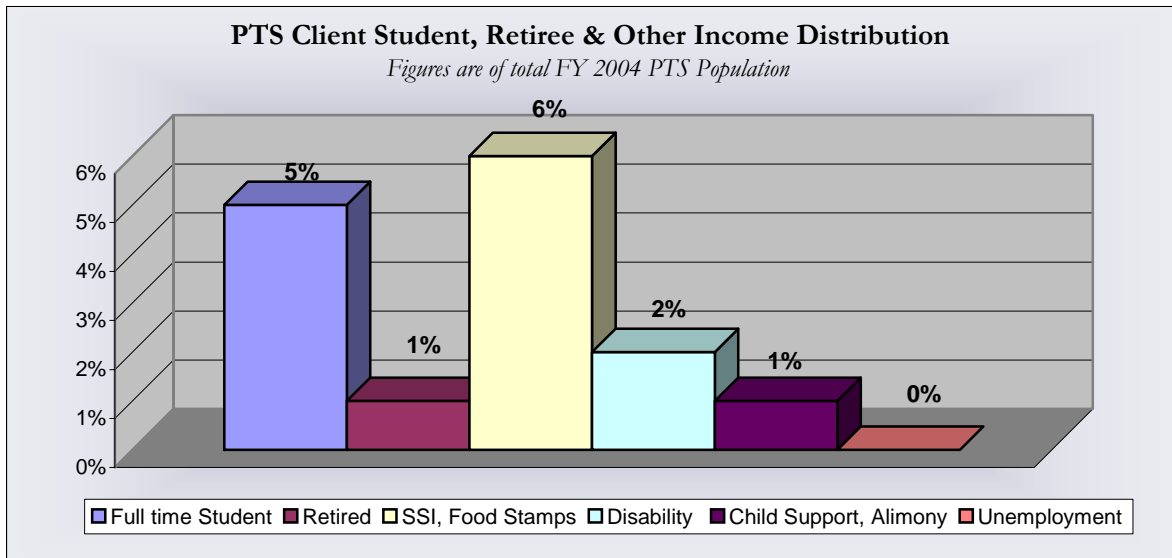
Inequality in income was prevalent between the different genders of the PTS population. Overall, male clients had an average monthly income of \$1,485, 33% higher than female clients. The illustration below shows this disparity by total population and by ethnicity.



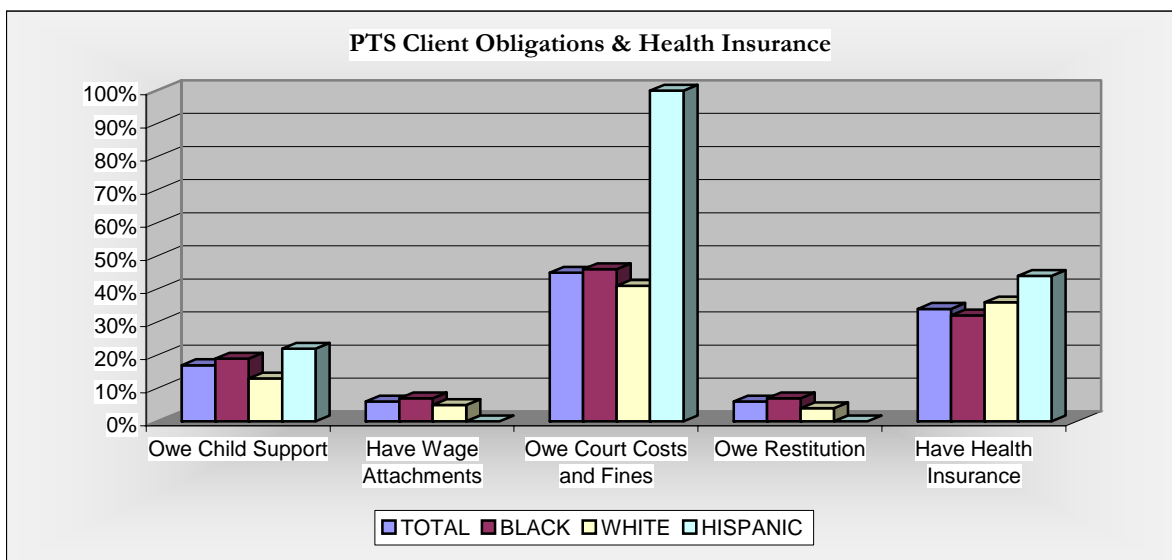
Approximately 5% of the total PTS population claimed to be full time students; 1% were receiving retirement benefits, 2% were on disability, 6% were receiving some sort of government assistance other than disability and unemployment benefits, 1% were receiving child support, and despite a 51% unemployment rate less than 0.5 % were receiving unemployment benefits.²

Appendix A

Client Demographics



At intake PTS staff collected data such as whether or not a client had health insurance, owed child support or restitution. According to this data, 45% of PTS clients owed Court costs and fines, 17% owed child support, 6% owed restitution and 6% had wage attachments. At 34% the number of individuals under Pretrial supervision with health insurance, when compared to the overall state average of 87.5%⁵, was extremely low.²



Appendix B

Student, Retiree, Other Income Matrix

HPT & NN CCD	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total M</i>	<i>Total F</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>B Male</i>	<i>B Female</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>W Male</i>	<i>W Female</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>H Male</i>	<i>H Female</i>	<i>Native American</i>	<i>N Male</i>	<i>N Female</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>A Male</i>	<i>A Female</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>O Male</i>	<i>O Female</i>
Full time Student	425	273	152	240	152	88	170	109	109	6	5	1	0	0	0	6	5	1	3	2	1
Retired	12	10	2	8	7	1	4	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSI, Food Stamps	84	20	64	57	6	49	26	9	9	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	29	20	9	23	17	6	5	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Child Support, Alimony	31	0	31	21	0	21	9	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	7	4	3	6	2	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Offenders	3021	2141	880	68	1376	522	1022	691	331	68	17	51	2	2	0	17	11	6	14	10	4
HPT & NN PT	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total M</i>	<i>Total F</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>B Male</i>	<i>B Female</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>W Male</i>	<i>W Female</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>H Male</i>	<i>H Female</i>	<i>Native American</i>	<i>N Male</i>	<i>N Female</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>A Male</i>	<i>A Female</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>O Male</i>	<i>O Female</i>
Full time Student	49	36	13	36	25	11	12	10	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retired	8	8	0	1	1	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SSI, Food Stamps	54	18	36	36	14	22	18	4	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disability	16	11	5	13	9	4	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Child Support, Alimony	10	2	8	7	1	6	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Defendants	979	733	246	625	481	144	341	242	99	9	8	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0

Appendix C

Client Education Matrix

HPT & NN CCD	<i>Grammar School Only</i>	<i>Some High School</i>	<i>High School Diploma</i>	<i>Some College or Trade School</i>	<i>College Degree</i>	<i>Advanced Degree</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL	54	708	1549	618	81	11	3021
BLACK	24	468	989	366	48	3	1898
WHITE	21	221	511	232	29	8	1022
HISPANIC	7	13	34	12	2	0	68
ASIAN	1	2	7	6	1	0	17
NAT AM	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
OTHER	1	4	6	2	1	0	14
TOTAL M	41	516	1135	391	50	8	2141
TOTAL F	13	192	414	227	31	3	880
BLACK M	17	350	734	245	28	2	1376
BLACK F	7	118	255	121	20	1	522
WHITE M	16	152	361	135	21	6	691
WHITE F	5	69	150	97	8	2	331
HIS M	6	11	28	5	1	0	51
HIS F	1	2	6	7	1	0	17
ASIAN M	1	1	4	5	0	0	11
ASIAN F	0	1	3	1	1	0	6
NAT AM M	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
NAT AM F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER M	1	2	6	1	0	0	10
OTHER F	0	2	0	1	1	0	4

HPT & NN Pretrial	<i>Grammar School Only</i>	<i>Some High School</i>	<i>High School Diploma</i>	<i>Some College or Trade School</i>	<i>College Degree</i>	<i>Advanced Degree</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL	32	286	485	147	28	1	979
BLACK	16	186	317	89	17	0	625
WHITE	15	94	164	57	10	1	341
HISPANIC	1	3	3	1	1	0	9
ASIAN	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
NAT AM	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
TOTAL M	26	209	383	97	17	1	733
TOTAL F	6	77	102	50	11	0	246
BLACK M	13	141	255	61	11	0	481
BLACK F	3	45	62	28	6	0	144
WHITE M	12	63	125	35	6	1	242
WHITE F	3	31	39	22	4	0	99
HIS M	1	3	3	1	0	0	8
HIS F	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
ASIAN M	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
ASIAN F	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
NAT AM M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAT AM F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER M	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
OTHER F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appendix D
Dependents Matrix

HPT & NN CCD	<i>Clients with at least one Dep living with</i>	<i>Tot Clients- at least one Dep Not living with</i>	<i>Total Clients Mean Dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)</i>	<i>Never Married-with at least one Dep Living with</i>	<i>Never Married- at least one Dep Not living with</i>	<i>Never Married Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)</i>	<i>Married-with at least one Dep Living with</i>	<i>Married- at least one Dep Not living with</i>	<i>Married Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)</i>	<i>Divorced or Separated-with at least one Dep Living with</i>	<i>Divorced or Separated- at least one Dep Not living with</i>	<i>Divorced or Separated Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)</i>	<i>Widowed-with at least one Dep Living with</i>	<i>Widowed - at least one Dep Not living with</i>	<i>Widowed Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)</i>	<i>Total</i>
TOTAL	1064	786	2.1	535	438	1.8	370	146	2.5	153	196	2.3	6	6	2.6	3021
BLACK	738	564	2.2	407	348	2.0	229	105	2.7	98	107	2.5	4	4	3.2	1898
WHITE	286	206	1.8	113	82	1.4	122	37	2.1	49	85	2.1	2	2	1.8	1022
HISPANIC	29	12	2.0	11	7	1.8	13	2	2.4	5	3	1.7	0	0	0.0	68
ASIAN	7	2	2.2	2	1	1.0	4	1	2.6	1	0	4.0	0	0	0.0	17
NAT AM	2	1	1.0	2	1	1.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2
OTHER	2	2	2.8	0	0	0.0	2	0	3.3	0	1	1.0	0	0	0.0	14
TOTAL M	602	624	2.1	278	367	1.7	254	118	2.7	68	137	2.3	2	2	1.3	2141
TOTAL F	462	162	2.2	257	71	2.0	116	28	2.2	85	59	2.3	4	4	3.0	880
BLACK M	436	477	2.2	218	300	2.2	172	89	2.8	45	87	2.5	1	1	1.0	1376
BLACK F	302	87	2.3	189	48	1.8	57	16	2.5	53	20	2.5	3	3	3.4	522
WHITE M	145	134	1.8	51	61	1.3	73	25	2.3	20	47	2.1	1	1	1.0	691
WHITE F	141	72	1.8	62	21	1.5	49	12	2.0	29	38	2.2	1	1	2.5	331
HIS M	17	10	2.2	6	5	2.1	8	2	2.3	3	3	2.0	0	0	0.0	51
HIS F	12	2	1.7	5	2	1.4	5	0	2.4	2	0	1.0	0	0	0.0	17
ASIAN M	2	2	2.3	1	1	2.0	1	1	3.5	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	11
ASIAN F	5	0	2.2	1	0	1.0	3	0	2.0	1	0	4.0	0	0	0.0	6
NAT AM M	2	0	1.0	2	0	1.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2
NAT AM F	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
OTHER M	0	1	2.3	0	0	0.0	0	1	4.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	10
OTHER F	2	1	4.0	0	0	0.0	2	1	3.0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0.0	4

Appendix D
Dependents Matrix

HPT & NN PTS	Total Clients with at least one Dep Living with	Tot Clients- at least one Dep Not living with	Total Clients Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)	Never Married-with at least one Dep Living with	Never Married- at least one Dep Not living with	Never Married Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)	Married-with at least one Dep Living with	Married- at least one Dep Not living with	Married Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)	Divorced or Separated-with at least one Dep Living with	Divorced or Separated- at least one Dep Not living with	Divorced or Separated Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)	Widowed-with at least one Dep Living with	Widowed - at least one Dep Not living with	Widowed Mean dependent (Does not include individuals with No Dep)	Total
TOTAL	243	310	2.2	126	157	2.0	76	45	2.3	38	106	2.4	3	2	3.0	979
BLACK	168	208	2.3	98	121	2.1	48	28	2.3	20	59	2.7	2	0	5.0	625
WHITE	71	98	1.9	25	33	1.8	27	16	2.1	18	47	1.9	1	2	1.7	341
HISPANIC	0	4	1.3	0	3	1.0	0	1	2.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	9
ASIAN	3	0	1.7	2	0	1.0	1	0	3.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	3
NAT AM	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
OTHER	1	0	1.0	1	0	1.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1
TOTAL M	145	237	2.0	69	124	1.8	61	36	2.3	15	76	2.4	0	1	1.0	733
TOTAL F	98	73	2.3	57	33	2.3	15	9	2.2	23	30	2.4	3	1	3.5	246
BLACK M	102	175	2.2	52	101	2.0	41	25	2.3	9	49	2.6	0	1	0.0	481
BLACK F	66	33	2.6	46	20	2.4	7	3	2.2	11	10	3.1	2	1	5.0	144
WHITE M	41	59	1.9	15	20	1.5	20	11	2.2	6	27	2.0	0	0	0.0	242
WHITE F	30	39	2.0	10	13	2.1	7	5	2.0	12	20	1.8	1	0	2.0	99
HIS M	0	3	1.0	0	3	1.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	8
HIS F	0	1	2.0	0	0	0.0	0	1	2.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1
ASIAN M	1	0	1.0	1	0	1.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1
ASIAN F	2	0	2.0	1	0	1.0	1	0	3.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	2
NAT AM M	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
NAT AM F	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0
OTHER M	1	0	1.0	0	0	1.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	1
OTHER F	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0

Appendix E

Age and Race Distribution Matrix

HPT & NN CCD	Total	Black	B Male	B Female	White	W Male	W Female	Hispanic	H Male	H Female	Native American	N Male	N Female	Asian	A Male	A Female	Other	O Male	O Female
Age																			
18-20	536	273	201	72	249	166	83	6	3	3	0	0	0	5	4	1	3	3	0
21-30	1379	889	639	250	430	305	125	45	33	12	2	2	0	8	6	2	5	4	1
31-40	593	406	288	118	172	106	66	9	8	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	3	2	1
41-50	418	274	203	71	133	90	43	7	6	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	2
51-60	78	48	37	11	29	17	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over 60	17	8	8	0	9	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	3021	1898	1376	522	1022	691	331	68	51	17	2	2	0	17	11	6	14	10	4

HPT & NN PT	Total	Black	B Male	B Female	White	W Male	W Female	Hispanic	H Male	H Female	Native American	N Male	N Female	Asian	A Male	A Female	Other	O Male	O Female
Age																			
18-20	108	70	57	13	37	27	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-30	400	257	199	58	133	103	30	7	7	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
31-40	224	147	108	39	76	49	27	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41-50	187	109	79	30	77	45	32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
51-60	51	37	33	4	14	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over 60	9	5	5	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
total	979	625	481	144	341	242	99	9	8	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0

Appendix F
Marital Status Matrix

HPT & NN CCD	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Male</i>	<i>Total Female</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>B Male</i>	<i>B Female</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>W Male</i>	<i>W Female</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>H Male</i>	<i>H Female</i>	<i>Native American</i>	<i>N Male</i>	<i>N Female</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>A Male</i>	<i>A Female</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>O Male</i>	<i>O Female</i>
Never Married	2069	1517	552	1338	985	353	673	483	190	39	31	8	2	2	0	10	9	1	7	7	0
Married	544	382	162	325	246	79	190	118	72	21	15	6	0	0	0	5	2	3	3	1	2
Separated or Divorced	394	237	157	228	143	85	152	87	65	8	5	3	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	2	2
Widowed	14	5	9	7	2	5	7	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	3021	2141	880	1898	1376	522	1022	691	331	68	51	17	2	2	0	17	11	6	14	10	4

HPT & NN PTS	<i>Total</i>	<i>Total Male</i>	<i>Total Female</i>	<i>Black</i>	<i>B Male</i>	<i>B Female</i>	<i>White</i>	<i>W Male</i>	<i>W Female</i>	<i>Hispanic</i>	<i>H Male</i>	<i>H Female</i>	<i>Native American</i>	<i>N Male</i>	<i>N Female</i>	<i>Asian</i>	<i>A Male</i>	<i>A Female</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>O Male</i>	<i>O Female</i>
Never Married	640	495	145	437	340	97	192	145	47	8	8	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
Married	139	105	34	81	63	18	56	42	14	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Separated or Divorced	191	130	61	102	76	26	89	54	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Widowed	9	3	6	5	2	3	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	979	733	246	625	481	144	341	242	99	9	8	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0

Appendix G
Unemployment Matrix

HPT & NN CCD	Total	Black	B Male	B Female	White	W Male	W Female	Hispanic	H Male	H Female	Native American	N Male	N Female	Asian	A Male	A Female	Other	O Male	O Female
Age																			
18-20	154	93	70	23	57	34	23	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
21-30	524	370	249	121	132	82	50	17	12	5	1	1	0	2	1	1	2	2	0
31-40	222	151	92	59	65	36	29	4	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1
41-50	195	133	85	48	55	31	24	4	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	1
51-60	34	22	15	7	12	3	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Over 60	9	4	4	0	5	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	1138	773	515	258	326	189	143	26	20	6	1	1	0	5	2	3	7	5	2
Total Population	3021	1898	1376	522	1022	691	331	68	51	17	2	2	0	17	11	6	14	10	4

HPT & NN PT	Total	Black	B Male	B Female	White	W Male	W Female	Hispanic	H Male	H Female	Native American	N Male	N Female	Asian	A Male	A Female	Other	O Male	O Female
Age																			
18-20	56	40	31	9	15	9	6	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21-30	209	143	110	33	61	40	21	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0
31-40	104	69	48	21	34	12	22	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41-50	103	57	37	20	45	19	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
51-60	30	22	18	4	8	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Over 60	3	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
All Ages	505	333	246	87	164	89	75	4	4	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0
Total Population	979	625	481	144	341	242	99	9	8	1	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	1	0

Appendix H
Income From Employment Matrix

HPT & NN CCD	MEAN	MEAN 18-20	MEAN 21-30	MEAN 31-40	MEAN 41-50	MEAN 51-60	MEAN over 60
TOTAL	\$ 1,265	\$ 826	\$ 1,247	\$ 1,430	\$ 1,547	\$ 1,346	\$ 2,304
BLACK	\$ 1,210	\$ 786	\$ 1,205	\$ 1,312	\$ 1,399	\$ 1,222	\$ 855
WHITE	\$ 1,358	\$ 852	\$ 1,336	\$ 1,702	\$ 1,800	\$ 1,481	\$ 3,753
HISPANIC	\$ 1,215	\$ 851	\$ 1,139	\$ 1,381	\$ 1,733	\$ 2,400	NA
ASIAN	\$ 1,105	\$ 1,000	\$ 858	\$ 1,950	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM	\$ 1,600	NA	\$ 1,600	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	\$ 1,166	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,298	\$ 600	\$ 1,500	NA	NA
TOTAL M	\$ 1,316	\$ 902	\$ 1,324	\$ 1,530	\$ 1,656	\$ 1,450	\$ 2,304
TOTAL F	\$ 956	\$ 644	\$ 1,003	\$ 1,100	\$ 1,073	\$ 807	NA
BLACK M	\$ 1,281	\$ 843	\$ 1,265	\$ 1,392	\$ 1,464	\$ 1,318	\$ 855
BLACK F	\$ 954	\$ 611	\$ 1,010	\$ 1,017	\$ 1,051	\$ 693	NA
WHITE M	\$ 1,509	\$ 950	\$ 1,447	\$ 1,889	\$ 2,031	\$ 1,602	\$ 3,753
WHITE F	\$ 946	\$ 651	\$ 994	\$ 1,224	\$ 1,800	\$ 960	NA
HIS M	\$ 1,287	\$ 825	\$ 1,185	\$ 1,381	\$ 1,600	\$ 2,400	NA
HIS F	\$ 1,018	\$ 860	\$ 1,003	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN M	\$ 1,056	\$ 1,000	\$ 870	\$ 2,100	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN F	\$ 1,300	NA	\$ 800	\$ 1,800	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM M	\$ 1,600	NA	\$ 1,600	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER M	\$ 1,134	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,468	\$ 600	NA	NA	NA
OTHER F	\$ 1,230	NA	\$ 960	NA	\$ 1,500	NA	NA

HPT & NN PTS	MEAN	MEAN 18-20	MEAN 21-30	MEAN 31-40	MEAN 41-50	MEAN 41-50	MEAN over 60
TOTAL	\$ 1,405	\$ 1,012	\$ 1,443	\$ 1,469	\$ 1,451	\$ 1,690	\$ 1,526
BLACK	\$ 1,294	\$ 933	\$ 1,248	\$ 1,457	\$ 1,323	\$ 1,702	\$ 1,211
WHITE	\$ 1,567	\$ 1,087	\$ 1,717	\$ 1,493	\$ 1,671	\$ 1,644	\$ 2,000
HISPANIC	\$ 1,920	NA	\$ 1,950	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL M	\$ 1,485	\$ 1,039	\$ 1,535	\$ 1,565	\$ 1,522	\$ 1,690	\$ 1,526
TOTAL F	\$ 991	\$ 895	\$ 924	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,148	NA	NA
BLACK M	\$ 1,358	\$ 917	\$ 1,326	\$ 1,570	\$ 1,362	\$ 1,702	\$ 1,211
BLACK F	\$ 1,000	\$ 1,013	\$ 898	\$ 1,072	\$ 1,155	NA	NA
WHITE M	\$ 1,661	\$ 1,162	\$ 1,808	\$ 1,555	\$ 1,799	\$ 1,644	\$ 2,000
WHITE F	\$ 972	\$ 807	\$ 989	\$ 1,019	\$ 1,135	NA	NA
HIS M	\$ 1,950	NA	\$ 1,950	NA	NA	NA	NA
HIS F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Appendix I

Income Not From Employment Matrix

HPT & NN CCD	MEAN	MEAN 18-20	MEAN 21-30	MEAN 31-40	MEAN 41-50	MEAN 41-50	MEAN over 60
TOTAL	\$ 648	\$ 423	\$ 416	\$ 551	\$ 885	\$ 929	\$ 1,737
BLACK	\$ 587	\$ 465	\$ 400	\$ 531	\$ 818	\$ 830	\$ 1,537
WHITE	\$ 820	\$ 277	\$ 477	\$ 597	\$ 1,053	\$ 1,076	\$ 1,937
HISPANIC	\$ 425		\$ 425	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	\$ 825	NA	NA	NA	\$ 825	NA	NA
TOTAL M	\$ 939	\$ 564	\$ 582	\$ 496	\$ 1,100	\$ 931	\$ 1,737
TOTAL F	\$ 483	\$ 406	\$ 378	\$ 568	\$ 599	\$ 917	NA
BLACK M	\$ 825	\$ 564	\$ 491	\$ 496	\$ 1,008	\$ 807	\$ 1,537
BLACK F	\$ 466	\$ 449	\$ 384	\$ 544	\$ 552	\$ 913	NA
WHITE M	\$ 1,232	NA	\$ 974	\$ 498	\$ 1,315	\$ 1,106	\$ 1,937
WHITE F	\$ 524	\$ 277	\$ 353	\$ 617	\$ 659	\$ 925	NA
HIS M	\$ 463	NA	\$ 463	NA	NA	NA	NA
HIS F	\$ 350	NA	\$ 350	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER F	\$ 825	NA	NA	NA	\$ 825	NA	NA

HPT & NN PTS	MEAN	MEAN 18-20	MEAN 21-30	MEAN 31-40	MEAN 41-50	MEAN 41-50	MEAN over 60
TOTAL	\$ 716	\$ 297	\$ 605	\$ 765	\$ 736	\$ 844	\$ 1,377
BLACK	\$ 675	\$ 305	\$ 680	\$ 907	\$ 605	\$ 609	
WHITE	\$ 810	\$ 254	\$ 465	\$ 516	\$ 1,016	\$ 1,117	\$ 1,377
HISPANIC	\$ 159	NA	\$ 159	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TOTAL M	\$ 796	\$ 341	\$ 517	\$ 903	\$ 801	\$ 844	\$ 1,377
TOTAL F	\$ 648	\$ 275	\$ 649	\$ 701	\$ 699	NA	NA
BLACK M	\$ 670	\$ 341	\$ 571	\$ 1,099	\$ 594	\$ 609	NA
BLACK F	\$ 678	\$ 282	\$ 740	\$ 801	\$ 613	NA	NA
WHITE M	\$ 1,075		\$ 552	\$ 351	\$ 1,420	\$ 1,117	\$ 1,377
WHITE F	\$ 592	\$ 254	\$ 448	\$ 550	\$ 855	NA	NA
HIS M	\$ 592	NA	\$ 159	NA	NA	NA	NA
HIS F	\$ 159	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
ASIAN F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
NAT AM F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER M	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OTHER F	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Appendix J

Fines, Child Support, Health Insurance Matix

HPT & NN CCD	Owe Child Support	Have Wage Attachments	Owe Court Costs and Fines	Owe Restitution	Have Health Insurance	Total
TOTAL	429	205	2343	171	1384	3021
BLACK	329	162	1527	114	792	1898
WHITE	94	42	745	53	533	1022
HISPANIC	4	1	44	3	36	68
ASIAN	1	0	13	0	12	17
NAT AM	0	0	2	0	2	2
OTHER	1	0	12	1	9	14
BLACK M	307	141	1112	74	549	1376
BLACK F	22	21	415	40	243	522
WHITE M	80	36	495	38	357	691
WHITE F	14	6	250	15	176	331
HIS M	4	1	30	3	25	51
HIS F	0	0	14	0	11	17
ASIAN M	0	0	8	0	8	11
ASIAN F	1	0	5	0	4	6
NAT AM M	0	0	2	0	2	2
NAT AM F	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER M	1	0	8	1	6	10
OTHER F	0	0	4	0	3	4
Total M	392	178	1655	116	947	2141
Total F	37	27	688	55	437	880

HPT & NN PT	Owe Child Support	Have Wage Attachments	Owe Court Costs and Fines	Owe Restitution	Have Health Insurance	Total
TOTAL	162	62	439	58	330	979
BLACK	116	45	290	44	201	625
WHITE	44	17	141	14	123	341
HISPANIC	2	0	9	0	4	9
ASIAN	1	0	3	0	2	3
NAT AM	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER	0	0	1	0	0	1
BLACK M	106	40	481	39	140	481
BLACK F	10	5	144	5	61	144
WHITE M	35	14	242	10	89	242
WHITE F	9	3	99	4	34	99
HIS M	2	0	8	0	3	8
HIS F	0	0	1	0	1	1
ASIAN M	1	0	0	0	0	1
ASIAN F	0	0	2	0	2	2
NAT AM M	0	0	0	0	0	0
NAT AM F	0	0	0	0	0	0
OTHER M	0	0	1	0	0	1
OTHER F	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total M	143	54	334	49	232	733
Total F	19	8	105	9	98	246